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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1858.

☞ For to-day's Advertisements, Local, Telegraphic and Commercial News see Fourth Page.

An Accident in the Press Room.

When about one third of the edition of this paper for yesterday morning had been worked off, the two outside forms, containing the Charleston debate, etc., were thrown violently from the press by some derangement of the machinery, and the entire contents reduced to an unsightly heap of "pi." In consequence of this disaster a large number of our subscribers, both in the city and in the country, failed to receive the paper yesterday. That no one may be disappointed, however, in not seeing the discussion at Charleston, we have had it put in type a second time for this morning's issue. Those who were fortunate enough to get the paper yesterday, and who for that reason would prefer to have something new to-day, will please bear in mind that to another and very large portion of our subscribers it will be entirely new, and quite as interesting to-day as it was to those who read it yesterday. Accidents of this character are exceedingly annoying in themselves, besides being attended with considerable expense, but all that falls short of the annoyance we experience in consequence of the disappointment of subscribers. We trust our friends will exercise a liberal amount of patience to-day. We shall be all right again to-morrow.

"The Audience at Charleston—Douglas has the People with him."

Under this head, the Chicago *Times* has the impudence to assert that "of the vast multi-"tude of people in attendance upon the dis-"cussion at Charleston, it is entirely safe to "say more than three-fourths were Demo-"crats"—meaning Douglas men. This is "entirely safe" for the Chicago *Times* to say, but for no respectable journal either to assert or repeat. It is "entirely safe" also for any person who wishes to arrive at the truth, to divide the *Times'* statements of the Charleston meeting by two, and extract the square root. Against its assertion that "all the applause was for Douglas" etc., we desire to place the fact that both Douglas and his own friends on the platform, during Lincoln's concluding speech, were so nervously excited and the latter so boisterously profane that the reporters could with difficulty hear the words of the speaker. While the cheers of the audience were following Mr. Lincoln in a continued tumult, Douglas was looking nervously at his watch and his friends were swearing at Lincoln, cursing the "Black Republicans" and imprecating the universal economy, in a way that was fearful to hear. Our reporter requested these marauders three times, to make less noise, and the last time Mr. Douglas himself broke in excitedly "He has overspoken his time two minutes now." Is it not likely this agitation arose from the fact of the audience being "all for Douglas!"

THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE CAMPAIGN.

DEBATE BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS AT CHARLESTON.

Twelve to Fifteen Thousand Persons Present.

LINCOLN TOMAHAWKS HIS ANTAGONIST WITH THE TOOMBS BILL.

Great Rout of the Douglasites in the Seventh District.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Grand Demonstration of the Republican Girls of Charleston.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Saturday last was a day to be remembered in the counties of Coles, Edgar, Cumberland, Clark, Champaign, Vermillion, etc.—Eastern Illinois. According to announcement the fourth great debate between Lincoln and Douglas was "pitched" in the city of Charleston at the date before-mentioned, and we risk nothing in saying the joint demonstration eclipsed all previous political turn-outs in the central portion of the State. Ottawa and Freeport must try again, for while the latter perhaps brought a few more listeners to the debate, both together would not have made so imposing a display of the electors of a great campaign.

On Friday evening the hotels in the town were already crowded to excess, and the streets were hung with national flags, banners, and all manner of artistic devices which could be pressed into political service. Early on Saturday morning the town began to fill up with delegations and teams from the adjoining precincts and the surrounding counties. A special train from Indiana brought eleven car loads of interested lookers on from that State. People came on horseback and muleback, in wagons, in freight trains and on foot—some with badges and some with banners, some with their dinners and some without. At ten o'clock the streets and sidewalks around the public square were almost impassable, and those who essayed out doors anywhere in the vicinity were well nigh stifled with dust for their pains. The chief decoration of the day was a gigantic banner, eighty feet long, hung across the street from the Court House to a high building on the west side of the street. On one side was inscribed:

COLES COUNTY
FOUR HUNDRED MAJORITY FOR LINCOLN.

On the reverse was a painting of "OLD ABE 30 YEARS AGO," driving three yoke of oxen, attached to a yawl-like Kentucky wagon. This was flanked by two magnificent specimens of the stars and stripes.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas both passed the previous night in Mattoon. Two processions were started from that thriving town on Saturday morning, to escort the speakers to Charleston. About half-past ten, another long and imposing procession of carriages horsemen, bands of music, and, conspicuous above all, a mammoth car covered with white muslin and silk and decorated with wild flowers, bearing a huge inscription, "LINCOLN, OGLESBY, MARSHALL, AND CRADDOCK," and carrying thirty-two young ladies with banners inscribed with the names of the States of the Confederacy, moved out of Charleston to meet Mr. Lincoln. About an hour afterwards the two Republican processions returned together. They constituted without question the most formidable array of the campaign. Innumerable banners fluttered in the wind farther than the eye could reach through the cloud of dust that accompanied them. As they entered the town the procession was a mile in length. As compared with it, the Douglas escort was a very puny affair. The car provided for the thirty-two ladies on that side of the house somehow contained only fifteen, and a majority of these were under eight years of age, suggesting the idea of their being Territories rather than States.

It would be impossible to give in our columns a tithe of the interesting adjuncts and incidents of the day. We will merely add that the Republicans of Coles County are a host, and no mistake.

Among other novelties it was observed that three young gentlemen from England, (Lords Cavendish, Grosvenor, and Riddlesdale, we believe,) now making a tour of the United States, occupied seats on the platform and made their acquaintance for the first time with the American hustings. We beg of our English guests, in this connection, not to go home and tell their friends that a distinguished Senator of the United States, named Douglas, was actually agonized, at Charleston, Ill., about "Negro Equality." Appearances were against him, indeed, but we assure them it was a piece of election gammon, which he invented just one year ago—and that he laughs in his sleeve whenever he finds a greenhorn to whom he can impart a similar terror.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech.

Mr. Lincoln took the stand at a quarter before three, and was greeted with vociferous and protracted applause; after which, he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It will be very difficult for an audience so large as this to hear distinctly what a speaker says, and consequently it is important that as profound silence be preserved as possible.

While I was at the hotel to-day an elderly gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people. [Great laughter.] While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked me I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, [applause]—that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will for ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I say upon this occasion I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position the negro should be denied everything. I do not understand that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. [Cheers and laughter.] My understanding is that I can just let her alone. I am now in my fiftieth year, and I certainly never have had a black woman for either a slave or a wife. So it seems to me quite possible for us to get along without making either slaves or wives of negroes. I will add to this that I have never seen to my knowledge a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men. I recollect of but one distinguished instance that I ever heard of so frequently as to be entirely satisfied of its correctness—and that is the case of Judge Douglas' old friend Col. Richard M. Johnson. [Laughter.] I will also add to the remarks I have made, (for I am not going to enter at large upon this subject,) that I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would marry negroes if there was no law to keep them from it, [laughter] but as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it, [roars of laughter] I give him the most solemn pledge that I will to the very last stand by the law of this State, which forbids the marrying of white people with negroes. [Continued laughter and applause.] I will add one further word, which is this, that I do not understand there is any place where an alteration of the social and political relations of the negro and the white man can be made except in the State Legislature—not in the Congress of the United States—and as I do not really apprehend the approach of any such thing myself, and as Judge Douglas seems to be in constant horror that some such danger is rapidly approaching, I propose as the best means to prevent it that the Judge be kept at home and placed in the State Legislature to fight the measure. [Uproarious laughter and applause.] I do not propose dwelling longer at this time on this subject.

When Judge Trumbull, our other Senator in Congress, returned to Illinois in the month of August, he made a speech at Chicago in which he made what may be called *a charge* against Judge Douglas, which I understand proved to be very offensive to him. The Judge was at that time out upon one of his speaking tours through the country, and when the news of it reached him, as I am informed, he denounced Judge Trumbull in rather harsh terms for having said what he did in regard to that matter. I was traveling at that time and speaking at the same places with Judge Douglas on subsequent days, and when I heard of what Judge Trumbull had said of Douglas and what Douglas had said back again, I felt that I was in a position where I could not remain entirely silent in regard to the matter. Consequently upon two or three occasions I alluded to it, and alluded to it in no other wise than to say that in regard to the charge brought by Trumbull against Douglas, I *personally* knew nothing and sought to say nothing about it—that I did personally know Judge Trumbull—that I believed him to be a man of veracity—that I believed him to be a man of capacity sufficient to know very well whether an assertion he was making as a conclusion drawn from a set of facts, was true or false; and as a conclusion of my own from that, I stated it as my belief, if Trumbull should ever be called upon he would prove everything he had said. I said this upon two or three occasions. Upon a subsequent occasion, Judge Trumbull spoke again before an audience at Alton, and upon that occasion not only repeated his charge against Douglas, but arrayed the evidence he relied upon to substantiate it. This speech was published at length; and subsequently at Jacksonville Judge Douglas alluded to the matter. In the course of his speech, and near the close of it, he stated in regard to myself what I will now read: "Judge "Douglas proceeded to remark that he should "not hereafter occupy his time in refuting "such charges made by Trumbull, but that "Lincoln having indorsed the character of "Trumbull for veracity, he should hold him "(Lincoln) responsible for the slanders." I have done simply what I have told you, to subject me to this invitation to notice the charge. I now wish to say that it had not originally been my purpose to discuss that matter at all. But inasmuch as it seems to be the wish of Judge Douglas to hold me responsible for it, then for once in my life I will play General Jackson and to the just extent I take the responsibility. [Great applause and cries of "good, good," "hurrah for Lincoln," etc.]

I wish to say at the beginning that I will hand to the reporters that portion of Judge Trumbull's Alton speech which was devoted to this matter, and also that portion of Judge Douglas' speech made at Jacksonville in answer to it. I shall thereby furnish the readers of this debate with the complete discussion between Trumbull and Douglas. I cannot now read them, for the reason that it would take half of my first hour to do so. I can only make some comments upon them. Trumbull's charge is in the following words: "Now, the charge is, that there was a plot "entered into to have a constitution formed "for Kansas and put in force without giving "the people an opportunity to vote upon it, "and that Mr. Douglas was in the plot." I will state, without quoting further, for all will have an opportunity of reading it hereafter, that Judge Trumbull brings forward what he regards as sufficient evidence to substantiate this charge.

[The extracts handed to our reporter by Mr. Lincoln are quite too lengthy to appear in this number of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Judge Trumbull's speech at Alton has already had a place in our columns, and Senator Douglas' remarks at Jacksonville are faithfully repeated in his portion of this (Charleston) debate.]

It will be perceived Judge Trumbull shows that Senator Bigler, upon the floor of the Senate, had declared there had been a conference among the Senators, in which conference it was determined to have an Enabling Act passed for the people of Kansas to form a Constitution under, and in this conference it was agreed among them that it was best not to have a provision for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people after it should be formed. He then brings forward to show, and showing, as he deemed, that Judge Douglas reported the bill back to the Senate with that clause stricken out. He then shows that there was a new clause inserted into the bill, which would in its nature *prevent* a reference of the Constitution back for of the people—if, indeed, upon a mere silence in the law, it could be assumed that they had the right to vote upon it. These are the general statements that he has made.

I propose to examine the points in Judge Douglas' speech, in which he attempts to answer that speech of Judge Trumbull's. When you come to examine Judge Douglas' speech, you will find that the first point he makes is—"Suppose it were true that there "was such a change in the bill, and that I "struck it out—is that a proof of a plot to "force a Constitution upon them against their "will?" His striking out such a provision, if there was such a one in the bill, he argues does not establish the proof that it was stricken out for the purpose of robbing the people of that right. I would say, in the first place, that that would be a *most manifest* reason for it. It is true, as Judge Douglas states, that many Territorial bills have passed without having such a provision in them. I believe it is true, though I am not certain, that in some instances, Constitutions framed, under such bills have been submitted to a vote of the people, with the law silent upon the subject, but it does not appear that they once had their Enabling Acts framed with an express provision *for* submitting the Constitution to be framed, to a vote of the people, and then that they were stricken out when Congress did not mean to alter the effect of the law. That there have been bills which never had the provision in, I do not question; but when was that provision taken out of one that it was in? More especially does this evidence tend to prove the proposition that Trumbull advanced, when we remember that the provision was stricken out of the bill almost simultaneously with the time that Bigler says there was a conference among certain Senators, and in which it was agreed that a bill should be passed leaving that out. Judge Douglas, in answering Trumbull, omits to attend to the testimony of Bigler, that there was a meeting in which it was agreed they should so frame the bill that there should be no submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people. The Judge does not notice this part of it. If you take this as one piece of evidence, and then ascertain that simultaneously Judge Douglas struck out a provision that did require it to be submitted, and put the two together, I think it will make a pretty fair show of proof that Judge Douglas did, as Trumbull says, enter into a plot to put in force a Constitution for Kansas without giving the people any opportunity of voting upon it.

But I must hurry on. The next proposition that Judge Douglas puts is this: "But upon examination it turns out that the Toombs bill never did contain a clause requiring the Constitution to be submitted." This is a mere question of fact, and can be determined by evidence. I only want to ask this question—Why did not Judge Douglas say that these words were not stricken out of the Toombs bill, or this bill from which it is alleged the provision was stricken out—a bill which goes by the name of Toombs, because he originally brought it forward? I ask why, if the Judge wanted to make a direct issue with Trumbull, did he not take the exact proposition Trumbull made in his speech, and say it was not stricken out? Trumbull has given the exact words that he says were in the Toombs bill, and he alleges that when the bill came back, they were stricken out. Judge Douglas does not say that the words which Trumbull says were stricken out, were not so stricken out, but he says there was no provision in the Toombs bill to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people. We see at once that he is merely making an issue upon the meaning of the words. He has not undertaken to say that Trumbull tells a lie about these words being stricken out; but he is really, when pushed up to it, only taking an issue upon the meaning of the words. Now, then, if there be any issue upon the meaning of the words, or if there be upon the question of fact as to whether these words were stricken out, I have before me what I suppose to be a genuine copy of the Toombs bill, in which it can be shown that the words Trumbull says were in it, were, in fact, originally there. If there be any dispute upon the fact, I have got the documents here to show they were there. If there be any controversy upon the sense of the words—whether these words which were stricken out really constituted a provision for submitting the matter to a vote of the people, as that is a matter of argument, I think I may as well use Trumbull's own argument. He says that the proposition is in these words:

"That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Kansas when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted by the convention and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the constitution, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said State of Kansas."

Now, Trumbull alleges that these last words were stricken out of the bill when it came back, and he says this was a provision for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people, and his argument is this: "Would it "have been possible to ratify the land propo-"sitions at the election for the adoption of "the Constitution, unless such an election "was to be held?" [Applause and laughter.] That is Trumbull's argument. Now Judge Douglas does not meet the charge at all, but he stands up and says there was no such proposition in that bill for submitting the Constitution to be framed to a vote of the people. Trumbull admits that the language is not a direct provision for submitting it, but it is a provision necessarily implied from another provision. He asks you how it is possible to ratify the land proposition at the election for the adoption of the Constitution, if there was no election to be held for the adoption of the Constitution. And he goes on to show that it is not any less a law because the provision is put in that indirect shape than it would be if it was put directly. But I presume I have said enough to draw attention to this point, and I pass it by also.

Another one of the points that Judge Douglas makes upon Trumbull, and at very great length, is, that Trumbull, while the bill was pending, said in a speech in the Senate that he supposed the Constitution to be made would have to be submitted to the people. He asks, if Trumbull thought so then, what ground is there for anybody thinking otherwise now? Fellow citizens, this much may be said in reply: That bill had been in the hands of a party to which Trumbull did not belong. It had been in the hands of the Committee at the head of which Judge Douglas stood. Trumbull perhaps had a printed copy of the original Toombs bill. I have not the evidence on that point, except a sort of inference I draw from the general course of business there. What alterations, or what provisions in the way of altering, were going on in committee, Trumbull had no means of knowing, until the altered bill was reported back. Soon afterwards, when it was reported back, there was a discussion over it, and perhaps Trumbull in reading it hastily in the altered form did not perceive all the bearings of the alterations. He was hastily borne into the debate, and it does not follow that because there was something in it Trumbull did not perceive, that something did not exist. More than this, is it true that what Trumbull did can have any effect on what Douglas did? [Applause.] Suppose Trumbull had been in the plot with these other men, would that let Douglas out of it? [Applause and laughter.] Would it exonerate Douglas that Trumbull didn't then perceive he was in the plot? He also asks the question: Why didn't Trumbull propose to amend the bill if he thought it needed any amendment? Why, I believe that everything Judge Trumbull had proposed, particularly in connection with this question of Kansas and Nebraska, since he had been on the floor of the Senate, had been promptly voted down by Judge Douglas and his friends. He had no promise that an amendment offered by him to anything on this subject would receive the slightest consideration. Judge Trumbull did bring to the notice of the Senate at that time the fact that there was no provision for submitting the Constitution about to be made for the people of Kansas, to a vote of the people. I believe I may venture to say that Judge Douglas made some reply to this speech of Judge Trumbull's, *but he never noticed that part of it at all*. And so the thing passed by. I think, then, the fact that Judge Trumbull offered no amendment, does not throw much blame upon him; and if it did, it does not reach the question of fact *as to what Judge Douglas was doing*. [Applause.] I repeat that if Trumbull had himself been in the plot, it would not at all relieve the others who were in it from blame. If I should be indicted for murder, and upon the trial it should be discovered that I had been implicated in that murder, but that the prosecuting witness was guilty too, that would not at all touch the question of my crime. It would be no relief to my neck that they discovered this other man who charged the crime upon me to be guilty too.

Another one of the points Judge Douglas makes upon Judge Trumbull is, that when he spoke in Chicago he made his charge to rest upon the fact that the bill had the provision in it for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people, when it went into his (Judge Douglas') hands, that it was missing when he reported it to the Senate, and that in a public speech he had subsequently said the alteration in the bill was made while it was in committee, and that they were made in consultation between him (Judge Douglas) and Toombs. And Judge Douglas goes on to comment upon the fact of Trumbull's adducing in his Alton speech the proposition that the bill not only came back with that proposition stricken out, but with another clause and another provision in it, saying that "until the com-"plete execution of this act there shall be no "election in said Territory,"—which Trumbull argued was not only taking the provision for submitting to a vote of the people out of the bill, but was adding an affirmative one, in that it prevented the people from exercising the right under a bill that was merely silent on the question. Now in regard to what he says, that Trumbull shifts the issue—that he shifts his ground—and I believe he uses the term, that "it being proven false, he has changed ground"—I call upon all of you, when you come to examine that portion of Trumbull's speech, (for it will make a part of mine,) to examine whether Trumbull has shifted his ground or not. I say he did not shift his ground, but that he brought forward his original charge and the evidence to sustain it yet more fully, but precisely as he originally made it. Then, in addition thereto, he brought in a new piece of evidence. He shifted no ground. He brought no new piece of evidence inconsistent with his former testimony, but he brought a new piece, tending, as he thought, and as I think, to prove his proposition. To illustrate: A man brings an accusation against another, and on trial the man making the charge introduces A and B to prove the accusation. At a second trial he introduces the same witnesses, who tell the same story as before, and a third witness, who tells the same thing, and in addition, gives further testimony corroborative of the charge. So with Trumbull. There was no shifting of ground, nor inconsistency of testimony between the new piece of evidence and what he originally introduced.

But Judge Douglas says that he himself moved to strike out that last provision of the bill, and that on his motion it was stricken out and a substitute inserted. That I presume is the truth. I presume it is true that that last proposition was stricken out by Judge Douglas. Trumbull has not said it was not. Trumbull has himself said that it was so stricken out. He says: "I am speak-"ing of the bill as Judge Douglas reported "it back. It was amended somewhat in the "Senate before it passed, but I am speaking "of it as he brought it back." Now when Judge Douglas parades the fact that the provision was stricken out of the bill when it came back, he asserts nothing contrary to what Trumbull alleges. Trumbull has only said that he originally put it in—not that he did not strike it out. Trumbull says it was not in the bill when it went to the committee. When it came back it was in, and Judge Douglas said the alterations were made by him in consultation with Toombs. Trumbull alleges therefore as his conclusion that Judge Douglas put it in. Then if Douglas wants to contradict Trumbull and call him a liar, let him say he did not put it in, and not that he didn't take it out again. It is said that a bear is sometimes hard enough pushed to drop a cub, and so I presume it was in this case. [Loud applause.] I presume the truth is that Douglas put it in and afterwards took it out. [Laughter and cheers.] That I take it is the truth about it. Judge Trumbull says one thing; Douglas says another thing, and the two don't contradict one another at all. The question is, what did he put it in for? In the first place what did he take the other provision out of the bill for?—the provision which Trumbull argued was necessary for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people? What did he take that out for, and having taken it out, what did he put this in for? I say that in the run of things it is not unlikely forces conspire, to render it vastly expedient for Judge Douglas to take that latter clause out again. The question that Trumbull has made is that Judge Douglas put it in, and he don't meet Trumbull at all unless he denies that.

In the clause of Judge Douglas' speech upon this subject he uses this language towards Judge Trumbull. He says: "He for-"ges his evidence from beginning to end, "and by falsifying the record he endeavors "to bolster up his false charge." Well, that is a pretty serious statement. Trumbull forges his evidence from beginning to end. Now upon my own authority I say that it is not true. [Great cheers and laughter.] What is a forgery? Consider the evidence that Trumbull has brought forward. When you come to read the speech, as you will be able to, examine whether the evidence is a forgery from beginning to end. He had the bill or document in his hand like that [holding up a paper.] He says that is a copy of the Toombs bill—the amendment offered by Toombs. He says that is a copy of the bill as it was introduced and went into Judge Douglas' hands. Now, does Judge Douglas say that is a forgery? That is one thing Trumbull brought forward. Judge Douglas says he forged it from beginning to end! That is the "beginning," we will say. Does Douglas say that is a forgery? Let him say it to-day and we will have a subsequent examination upon this subject. [Loud applause.] Trumbull then holds up another document like this and says that is an exact copy of the bill as it came back in the amended form out of Judge Douglas' hands. Does Judge Douglas say that is a forgery? Does he say it in his general sweeping charge? Does he say so now? If he does not, then take this Toombs bill and the bill in the amended form and it only needs to compare them to see that the provision is in the one and not in the other; it leaves the inference inevitable that it was taken out. [Applause.]

But while I am dealing with this question let us see what Trumbull's other evidence is. One other piece of evidence I will read. Trumbull says there are in this original Toombs bill these words: "That the follow-"ing propositions be, and the same are here-"by offered to the said convention of the peo-"ple of Kansas, when formed, for their free "acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted "by the convention and ratified by the peo-"ple at the election for the adoption of the "constitution, shall be obligatory upon the "United States and the said State of Kansas." Now, if it is said that this is a forgery, we will open the paper here and see whether it is or not. Again, Trumbull says as he goes along, that Mr. Bigler made the following statement in his place in the Senate, December 9, 1857.

"I was present when that subject was discussed by Senators before the bill was introduced, and the question was raised and discussed, whether the constitution, when formed, should be submitted to a vote of the people. It was held by those most intelligent on the subject, that in view of all the difficulties surrounding that Territory, the danger of any experiment at that time of a popular vote, it would be better there should be no such provision in the Toombs bill; and it was my understanding, in all the intercourse I had, that the Convention would make a constitution, and send it here without submitting it to the popular vote."

Then Trumbull follows on: "In speaking "of this meeting again on the 21st December, "1857, (*Congressional Globe*, same vol., page "113,) Senator Bigler said:

"Nothing was further from my mind than to allude to any social or confidential interview. The meeting was not of that character. Indeed, it was semi-official and called to promote the public good. My recollection was clear that I left the conference under the impression that it had been deemed best to adopt measures to admit Kansas as a State through the agency of one popular election, and that for delegates to this Convention. This impression was stronger because I thought the spirit of the bill infringed upon the doctrine of non-intervention, to which I had great aversion; but with the hope of accomplishing a great good, and as no movement had been made in that direction in the Territory, I waived this objection, and concluded to support the measure. I have a few items of testimony as to the correctness of these impressions, and with their submission I shall be content. I have before me the bill reported by the Senator from Illinois on the 7th of March, 1856, providing for the admission of Kansas as a State, the third section of which reads as follows:

"That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said Convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted by the Convention and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said State of Kansas."

"The bill read in his place by the Senator from Georgia, on the 25th of June, and referred to Committee on Territories, contained the same section word for word. Both these bills were under consideration at the conference referred to; but, Sir, when the Senator from Illinois reported the Toombs bill to the Senate with amendments, the next morning it did not contain that portion of the third section which indicated to the Convention that the Constitution should be approved by the people. The words 'AND RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE AT THE ELECTION FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION,' had been stricken out."

Now these things Trumbull says were stated by Bigler upon the floor of the Senate on certain days, and that they are recorded in the "Congressional Globe" on certain pages. Does Judge Douglas say this is a forgery? Does he say there is no such thing in the "Congressional Globe?" What does he mean when he says Judge Trumbull forges his evidence from beginning to end? So again he says in another place, that Judge Douglas, in his speech Dec. 9, 1857, ("Congressional Globe," part 1, page 15) stated:

"That during the last session of Congress I [Mr. Douglas] reported a bill from the Committee on Territories, to authorize the people of Kansas to assemble and form a Constitution for themselves. Subsequently the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] brought forward a substitute for my bill, which, *after having been modified by him and myself in consultation*, was passed by the Senate."

Now Trumbull says this is a quotation from a speech of Douglas, and is recorded in the "Congressional Globe." Is it a forgery? Is it there or not? It may not be there, but I want the Judge to take these pieces of evidence, and distinctly say they are forgeries if he dare do it. [Great applause.]

A VOICE—He will.

MR. LINCOLN—Well, sir, you had better not commit him. [Cheers and laughter.] He gives other quotations—another from Judge Douglas. He says:

"I will ask the Senator to show me an intimation, from any one member of the Senate, in the whole debate on the Toombs bill, and in the Union, from any quarter, that the Constitution was not to be submitted to the people. I will venture to say that on all sides of the chamber it was so understood at the time. If the opponents of the bill had understood it was not, they would have made the point on it; and if they had made it, we should certainly have yielded to it, and put in the clause. That is a discovery made since the President found out that it was not safe to take it for granted that that would be done, which ought in fairness to have been done."

Judge Trumbull says Douglas made that speech and it is recorded. Does Judge Douglas say it is a forgery and was not true? Trumbull says somewhere, and I propose to skip it, but it will be found by any one who will read this debate, that he did distinctly bring it to the notice of those who were engineering the bill, that it lacked that provision, and then he goes on to give another quotation from Judge Douglas, where Judge Trumbull uses this language:

"Judge Douglas however, on the same day and in the same debate, probably recollecting or being reminded of the fact that I had objected to the Toombs bill when pending that it did not provide for a submission of the Constitution to the people, made another statement which is to be found in the same volume of the Globe, page 22, in which he says:

"That the bill was silent on this subject was true, and my attention was called to that about the time it was passed; and I took the fair construction to be, that powers not delegated were reserved, and that of course the Constitution would be submitted to the people."

"Whether this statement is consistent with the statement just before made, that had the point been made it would have been yielded to, or that it was a new discovery, you will determine."

So I say. I do not know whether Judge Douglas will dispute this, and yet maintain his position that Trumbull's evidence "was forged from beginning to end." I will remark that I have not got these Congressional Globes with me. They are large books and difficult to carry about, and if Judge Douglas shall say that on these points where Trumbull has quoted from them, there are no such passages there, I shall not be able to prove they are there upon this occasion, but I will have another chance. Whenever he points out the forgery and says, "I declare that this particular thing which Trumbull has uttered is not to be found where he says it is," then my attention will be drawn to that, and I will arm myself for the contest—stating now that I have not the slightest doubt on earth that I will find every quotation just where Trumbull says it is. Then the question is, how can Douglas call that a forgery? How can he make out that it is a forgery? What is a forgery? It is the bringing forward something in writing or in print purporting to be of certain effect when it is altogether untrue. If you come forward with my note for one hundred dollars when I have never given such a note, there is a forgery. If you come forward with a letter purporting to be written by me which I never wrote, there is another forgery. If you produce anything in writing or print saying it is so and so, the document not being genuine, a forgery has been committed. How do you make this a forgery when every piece of the evidence is genuine? If Judge Douglas does say these documents and quotations are false and forged he has a full right to do so, but until he does it specifically we don't know how to get at him. If he does say they are false and forged, I will then look further into it, and I presume I can procure the certificates of the proper officers that they are genuine copies. I have no doubt each of these extracts will be found exactly where Trumbull says it is. Then I leave it to you if Judge Douglas, in making his sweeping charge that Judge Trumbull's evidence is forged from beginning to end, at all meets the case—if that is the way to get at the facts. I repeat again, if he will point out which one is a forgery, I will carefully examine it, and if it proves that any one of them is really a forgery it will not be me who will hold to it any longer. I have always wanted to deal with every one I meet candidly and honestly. If I have made any assertion not warranted by facts, and it is pointed out to me, I will withdraw it cheerfully. But I do not choose to see Judge Trumbull calumniated, and the evidence he has brought forward branded in general terms, "a forgery from beginning to end." This is not the legal way of meeting a charge, and I submit to all intelligent persons, both friends of Judge Douglas and of myself, whether it is.

Now coming back—how much time have I left?

THE MODERATOR—Three minutes.

MR. LINCOLN—The point upon Judge Douglas is this. The bill that went into his hands had the provision in it for a submission of the constitution to the people; and I say its language amounts to an express provision for a submission, and that he took the provision out. He says it was known that the bill was silent in this particular; but I say, Judge Douglas, *it was not silent when you got it*. [Great applause.] It was vocal with the declaration when you got it, for a submission of the constitution to the people. And now, my direct question to Judge Douglas is, to answer why, if he deemed the bill silent on this point, he found it necessary to strike out those particular harmless words. If he had found the bill silent and without this provision, he might say what he does now. If he supposed it was implied that the constitution would be submitted to a vote of the people, how could these two lines so encumber the statute as to make it necessary to strike them out? How could he infer that a submission was still implied, after its express provision had been stricken from the bill? I find the bill vocal with the provision, while he silenced it. He took it out, and although he took out the other provision preventing a submission to a vote of the people, I ask, *why did you first put it in?* I ask him whether he took the original provision out, which Trumbull alleges was in the bill? If he admits that he did take it, *I ask him what he did it for?* It looks to us as if he had altered the bill. If it looks differently to him—if he has a different reason for his action from the one we assign him—he can tell it. I insist upon knowing why he made the bill silent upon that point when it was vocal before he put his hands upon it.

I was told, before my last paragraph, that my time was within three minutes of being out. I presume it is expired now. I therefore close. [Three tremendous cheers were given as Mr. Lincoln retired.]

Mr. Douglas' Reply.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I had supposed that we had assembled here to-day for the purpose of a joint discussion between Mr. Lincoln and myself upon the political questions that now agitate the whole country. The rule of all joint discussions is, that the opening speaker shall touch on all the points which he intends to discuss, in order that the one to reply shall have the opportunity of answering them. Let me ask you what questions of public policy has Mr. Lincoln discussed before you touching the welfare of the State or the welfare of the Union? [Cries of "None, none!"] Allow me to remind you that silence is the best compliment, for I need my whole time, and your cheers only occupy it.

Mr. Lincoln simply contented himself in the outset by saying that he was not in favor of social and political equality between the white and the negro; nor did he desire to have the law changed so as to make them voters or eligible to office. I am glad to have got an answer from him on that proposition, to wit: the right of suffrage and holding office for I have been trying to get him to answer that point during the whole time that the canvass has been going on.

Passing, however, from that, I now propose to call your attention to the one question which he has occupied his entire time in discussing. He has occupied his whole hour in discussing a charge made by Senator Trumbull against me, originating two years ago, and prior to the last Presidential election.

If that charge of Trumbull's was true, why did he not make it in '56, when the question was pertinent and was then an issue, and when I was discussing the questions of that day all over this State with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Trumbull. He was as silent as the grave on the question then. If that charge was true, the time to have brought it forward was the canvass of '56—the year when the Toombs bill passed the Senate; when the facts were fresh in the popular mind; when the Kansas question was a prominent one of the day, and when it would have a material bearing on that election, if true. Why did they remain silent then? Knowing that such a charge could be made and proved, if it was true, were they not false to you, false to the country, to have gone through that entire campaign, concealing the charge of this enormous conspiracy which Trumbull says he then knew and would not tell. Mr. Lincoln intimates in his speech a good reason why Trumbull would not tell, for he says it may be true, as I proved at Jacksonville, that Trumbull was also in the plot. Mr. Lincoln goes on to argue that if Trumbull was in the plot, that did not relieve me any more than if he was on trial for murder, it would relieve him if another man was detected during the trial to have been a party to the same crime. Well, if Mr. Trumbull then was in the plot and then concealed it in order to escape the odium upon himself, I ask, are you to believe him now, when he turns State's evidence, and avows his own infamy in order to implicate me with him? I am amazed that Mr. Lincoln could come forward now and indorse that charge, and occupy his whole time in reading from the speech at Alton. I had supposed that Mr. Lincoln was capable of making a public speech on his own account, or else I should not have accepted his banter for a joint discussion, if I had supposed the whole time was to be occupied in reading Trumbull's speech instead of his own. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Why don't you reply to the charge?

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—Now, sir, don't you trouble yourself. Gentlemen, I am going to make a speech in my own way, and I trust that as the Democrats listened patiently to Mr. Lincoln, that his friends will not interrupt me when I am speaking.

Now, I propose to first state the charge in Trumbull's own language. Mr. Trumbull, returning from the East, landed at Chicago, and the first thing he did was to make a speech, wholly devoted to assaults upon my public character. I wish to call your attention to the fact that up to that time I had never alluded to Mr. Trumbull, directly or indirectly, nor to his course in Congress. Hence his assaults on me were entirely without provocation, without excuse, and since that he has been traveling from one end of the State to the other, repeating this same vile charge. I will read it now in his own language:

"Now, fellow citizens, I make the distinct charge that there was a preconcerted arrangement and plot entered into by the very men who now claim credit for opposing a Constitution not submitted to the people, to have a Constitution formed and put in force without giving the people an opportunity to pass upon it. This, my friends, is a serious charge, but I charge it to-night, that the very men who traverse the country under banners proclaiming popular sovereignty, by design concocted a bill on purpose to force a constitution upon that people."

Again, speaking to some one in the crowd, he says:

"And you want to satisfy yourself that he was in the plot to force a constitution upon that people? I will satisfy you. I will cram the truth down any honest man's throat, until he cannot deny it. And to the man who does deny it, I will cram the lie down his throat till he shall cry enough!"

Here is the polite language of Senator Trumbull applied to his colleague when I was a hundred miles off. Why didn't he apply it to me in the Senate, and cram the lie down my throat, when I did deny it to Bigler and make him take it back? [Applause.] You all recollect how Bigler assaulted me when I was engaged in that hand to hand fight resisting a scheme to put a constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will. Bigler then assaulted me, and I turned upon him and made him take the back track and explain his conduct to the country, and there was not an honest man in America that would pretend it was true. Trumbull was then present face to me. Why didn't he then rise and make the charge, and say that he would cram the lie down my throat? [Applause.] I tell you that Trumbull then knew it was a lie. He knew that Toombs denied that there ever was a clause in that bill when he brought it forward of the tenor of which he now charges, and which he says required the constitution to be submitted to the people. I will now tell you all the facts in regard to that question. I had introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a constitution and come into the Union as a State whenever they should have the requisite population for a member of Congress. Toombs introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to then, with only 25,000 people, form a constitution to come in at that time, and the issue was whether we should allow them in with 25,000, or whether we should require them to have the ratio for a member of Congress, to wit, 93,420. That was the point of debate in the committee. I was overruled; my proposition to have 93,000 was overruled, and Toombs' proposition to let them in was substituted in its place; and accordingly a bill to carry out Toombs' idea of immediate admission was reported as a substitute for mine, but the only point at issue was this question of population, and the fixing of proper safeguards as to frauds at the elections. Now, Mr. Trumbull knew these to be the facts—the whole Senate knew them to be the facts—and hence he was silent at that time. But he waited until I was in this canvass with Mr. Lincoln, and found that I was showing up Mr. Lincoln's Abolitionism and Negro Equality. [Applause.] I was driving Mr. Lincoln to the wall until white men would not tolerate his rank Abolitionism, and they sent for Trumbull to come back, and they framed a system of charges against me to compel me to occupy my entire time in defending myself, so that I could not show up the enormity of the Abolition Black Republican party's principles. Now, the whole object of this time to-day being occupied in an issue between Trumbull and me by Mr. Lincoln is to conceal from this vast audience the discussion of the questions that divide the two great parties. I am not going to allow them to take up much of my time by these transient matters. I have lived in this State twenty-five years. I most of the time have been in public life. My record is open to you all; and if that record is not enough to vindicate me against these petty, malicious assaults, I despair ever to be elected to office by slandering my opponent and traducing other men. Mr. Lincoln asks you to-day for your support in electing him to the Senate solely because he and Trumbull can slander me. Has he given any other reason as to what he is going to do on any one question in Congress? He attempts to ride into office, not upon his own merits, or the merit and soundness of his own principles, but upon his success in fastening that stale old slander upon his opponent.

Now I wish you to bear in mind that up to the time of this Toombs bill and afterwards, there never has been an act of Congress for the admission of a new State which contained a clause requiring the constitution to be submitted to the people. The general rule was that the constitution be silent on this subject, taking it for granted that the people themselves would demand and compel a vote on the ratification of their constitution. Inasmuch as that had been the rule under Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, and Polk, under the Whig Presidents, and under the Democratic Presidents, from the beginning of the Government down, nobody ever dreamed that the effort would be made to abuse the power thus confided to the people of a Territory. For these reasons, attention was not called to the fact of whether there was or was not a clause compelling submission; but it was taken for granted that the constitution would be submitted to the people, whether the law compelled it or not. And now I will read from the report made by me as chairman of the committee at the time that the Toombs bill was reported back. I reported back the substitute, but, as I have said, it contained several clauses which I voted against in committee, but being overruled, I, as chairman, reported back all those agreed to, and one thing, and the main point I had been overruled in, was the question of population. In the written report containing the Toombs bill, I said:

"In the opinion of your committee, whenever a constitution shall be formed in any Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, justice, the genius of our institutions, the whole theory of our republican system imperatively demands that the voice of the people shall be fairly expressed, and their will embodied in that fundamental law without fraud or violence, or intimidation, or any other improper or unlawful influence, and subject to no other restrictions than those imposed by the Constitution of the United States."

Here you find that the committee took it for granted that under that bill the constitution was to be submitted to the people whether the bill was silent on the subject or not. Now, suppose I had reported it silent on the subject, following the example of Washington and Jefferson, and Monroe, and Adams, and Jackson, and Harrison, Tyler, and Polk, and Fillmore, and Pierce, would that fact have been evidence of a conspiracy to put a constitution on the people against their will?

A VOICE—"No, sir."

JUDGE DOUGLAS—If the charge be true that Mr. Lincoln makes against me, it is true against Millard Fillmore—true against Zachary Taylor, true against every Whig President as well as against every Democratic President. It is true against Henry Clay, who had been in the Senate and in the House for fifteen years, and advocated these very bills. No one of them every contained a clause compelling submission to the people. Now are Messrs. Lincoln and Trumbull prepared to charge upon all these eminent men from the beginning of the government down to this day, that the absence of a provision compelling submission is evidence of a corrupt design to force a Constitution on an unwilling people? I ask you to reflect on these things, for I tell you here is a conspiracy to carry an election by slander and not by fair means. Mr. Lincoln's speech this day is conclusive evidence of the fact. He devotes the the entire time to an issue between me and Trumbull, and not a word on the politics of the day. Are you going to elect Trumbull's colleague on an issue between Trumbull and me? I thought I was running against Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter.] I thought Mr. Lincoln intended to be my opponent; I thought Mr. Lincoln was discussing the public questions of the day with me; I thought he challenged me to such a discussion, and it turns out that his only hope is that he is going to ride into office on Trumbull's back, and Trumbull is going to carry him by falsehood into office. Now, I will pursue this subject a little further. As I said before, the remainder of the record proves that Trumbull's charge was false that the Toombs bill originally required the constitution to be submitted to the people. The printed copy he shows declares that it required the land clauses, not the constitution, to be submitted; but taking it for granted that the people would order an election. But there was no clause in the Toombs bill requiring the whole of the constitution to be submitted. Trumbull knew it at the time, because his speech made at the time of the passage of the bill disclosed the fact that he knew it was silent on the subject. Trumbull went down to Alton and made a second speech, and brought forward new evidence. What was the new evidence? The Chicago *Times* took up Trumbull's Chicago speech, and compared it with the record, and proved all that part to be false declaring that the original bill required submission to the people. Trumbull saw that he was caught and exposed in his falsehood. He went right to Alton, and under the very walls of the Illinois Penitentiary, made a new speech, in which he predicated his assault on me on the allegation that I put into the bill a clause, and had it voted in, a clause which prohibited the convention from submitting the constitution to the people." And he quoted what he pretended to be that clause—the clause which he quoted in his Alton speech, and which he has published and scattered broadcast all over the State as evidence that the Toombs bill as amended by me and passed, contained these words, which I will read: "And until the complete execution of this act, no other election shall be held in said Territory." Trumbull said that the object of preventing any other election in said Territory by these words, was to prevent the constitution from being submitted to the people by the convention that had framed it. Now I will show you that when Trumbull made that statement at Alton, he knew it to be untrue. I now read from Trumbull's speech in the Senate on the Toombs bill, the day it passed. There he says: "There is nothing said in this bill, so far as I have discovered, about submitting the constitution which is to be framed to the people for their sanction or rejection." Thus you see Trumbull said in the Senate, when that bill was pending, that it was silent on the subject of submission, and that there was nothing in that bill one way or the other on the subject. In his Alton speech he says there was a clause in it preventing submission to the people, and that I put it in. Thus I convict him of falsehood and slander at Alton, by quoting from his own speech as reported in the Congressional Globe, in the Senate of the United States, when the Toombs bill passed. Now what do you think of a man that will thus shift and make false charges and falsify the record to prove them? Now, in the next place, I will show you that the clause which Trumbull says was put in the bill on my motion, was never put in at all, and was stricken from the report of the committee, and a substitute on my own motion put in its place. Sir, I call your attention to the Congressional Globe, page 795. Douglas said: "I have an amendment to offer from the Committee on Territories: On page 8, section 11, strike out the words, 'until the complete execution of the act, no other election shall be held in said Territory,' and insert the amendment which I hold in my hand." Thus you see here that I moved to strike out the very words that Trumbull said were put in, and they were never put in at all—but merely reported—the Committee overruling me as I stated, and stricken out in the Senate on my motion and another clause put in its place.

On the same page you find the amendment was agreed to. That amendment being agreed to, I put in another clause, recognizing the right of the people of Kansas, under that bill, to order just such an election as they might see proper. Now I will read them. Page 796, Mr. Douglas said: "I have another amendment to offer from the Committee, to follow the amendment which has been adopted. The bill reads now, 'and until the complete execution of this act, no other election shall be held in said Territory.' It has been suggested that it should be modified in this way, 'and to avoid all conflict in the complete execution of this act, all other elections in said Territory are hereby postponed until such time as said Convention shall appoint.'" This clearly and distinctly recognized the right of the convention to order just as many elections as they saw proper in the execution of the act. Now Trumbull concealed in his Alton speech the fact that the clause which he quoted on me had been stricken out, and he concealed the other fact, that this clause had been put in, and then made the false statement that the bill contained a clause requiring submission. Now, I repeat my charge upon Trumbull upon that record that he did falsify the records of the country in making that charge. [Applause.] And I tell Mr. Abraham Lincoln if he will look at that record he will then know that Trumbull falsified the public record in that charge. And Mr. Lincoln has this day indorsed Mr. Trumbull's veracity after he had my word for it that by the record his veracity was proved to have been forfeited and violated in this charge. It won't do for Mr. Lincoln, in parading his calumny against me, to put Trumbull between him and the odium and the responsibility that attaches to such calumny. I tell him I am as ready to prosecute the indorser as the maker of a forged note. [Applause.] I regret the necessity of occupying my time in these personal matters. It is unbecoming the dignity of a canvass for an office of the character for which we are candidates. When I commenced this canvass at Chicago I spoke of Mr. Lincoln in terms of kindness and respect as an old friend, and told you he was a man of respectable character, of good standing and of unblemished reputation, and I had nothing to say against him. I repeated these remarks complimentary to him in my successive speeches, until he became the indorser for these and other slanders against me. If there is anything personally disagreeable, unkind or disrespectful in these personalities, the sole responsibility is on Mr. Lincoln, Trumbull and their backers. I will show you another charge made by Mr. Lincoln against me, as an offset to his expression of a willingness to take back anything that is incorrect, and to correct any false statement or misrepresentation into which he has fallen. Mr. Lincoln has made the charge several times against the Supreme Court of the United States, and President Pierce, and President Buchanan and myself, that at the time the Nebraska bill was introduced by me in June, 1854, at Washington City, there was a conspiracy between the Judges of the Supreme Court and President Pierce, President Buchanan and myself to have the Dred Scott case decided in such a manner as to establish slavery all over the country. He charged a conspiracy between us. I branded it as a falsehood and let it go. He repeated it, and asked me to answer, and fetches the proof. I told him, says I, "Mr. Lincoln, I know what you are after. You want to occupy my time in personal matters so I can't show up the revolutionary principles which the Abolition party, whose candidate you are, have proclaimed to the world!" But he wanted me to analyze his proof. Then I called his attention to the fact that at the time the Nebraska bill was introduced there was no such case as the Dred Scott case pending in the Supreme Court, nor was there for two years afterward, and hence it was impossible that there should be any such conspiracy between the Judges of the Supreme Court and the other parties involved. I proved by the record that it was false. What did he say to that? that he took it back like an honest man, and saw that he had been mistaken? No, he repeated the charge, and said that, although there was no such case then pending, yet there was an understanding between the Democratic owners of Dred Scott and the Judges and the other persons alluded to, that they would bring up such a case. I then demanded, and have since demanded, to know who those Democratic owners of Dred Scott were. But he could not tell, he did not know; for there were no Democratic owners of Dred Scott in this land. He was owned at the time by the Rev. Dr. Chaffee, an Abolition member of Congress from Springfield, and his wife. [Applause.] And Mr. Lincoln ought to know the fact that Dred Scott was thus owned by Dr. Chaffee and his wife, for the reason that as soon as the decision was announced by the Court, Dr. Chaffee and his wife executed a deed emancipating Dred Scott, putting that deed on record. Thus it was a matter of public record that at the time that case was taken up, Dred Scott was owned by an Abolition member of Congress, a friend of Mr. Lincoln holding him in his own right, while the defence was conducted by an Abolition Congress on the other side. Thus the Abolitionists conducted both sides of the case. [Laughter.] I have thus shown that this charge was false, and yet he won't withdraw the charge of conspiracy. I now submit to you how much confidence you can place in the fairness of a man who will, in making a charge proved to be false even by the record, so shift his ground. I will state another fact to show how utterly reckless is this charge against President Pierce and Buchanan. He says President Buchanan was a party to this conspiracy. Now the history of this country shows that James Buchanan was at that time representing this country at the Court of London, with distinguished ability and usefulness to his country. The history of the country shows that James Buchanan had not been in the United States for nearly a year previous, and never came here for about three years afterwards. [Laughter.] And yet Mr. Lincoln keeps repeating the charge of conspiracy against Buchanan, when the public record shows that it is untrue, and he ought to have known it. Having thus proved it false, as to the members of the Supreme Court, and false as to President Buchanan, I let it drop, leaving the public to say whether I by myself, without other concurrence, could have made a conspiracy with them. [Laughter and applause.]

But, my friends, you see that the object is clearly to conduct the campaign on personal matters, hunting me down, and making charge after charge, proven to be false by the public records of the country. I am willing to offer my whole public life and my whole private life to the inspection of any man, or of all men, who desire to investigate it, and if twenty-five years of residence among you, and nearly the whole time a public man, exposed, perhaps, to more assaults and more abuse than any man living of my age, or that ever did live, and if I have survived it all, and commanded your confidence thus far, I am willing to trust to your knowledge of me and my public actions, without making any personal defences against these assaults from my enemies. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, I came here for the purpose of discussing the leading political topics which now agitate the country. I have no charges to make against Mr. Lincoln—none against Mr. Trumbull, for I was not aware that he was a candidate. [Laughter.] And none to make against any man who is a candidate, except to repel their assaults on me. If Mr. Lincoln is a man of bad character, I leave it to you to find out. If his voting in the past was not satisfactory to you, I leave others to ascertain the fact; and if his course on the Mexican war was not in accordance with your opinions of patriotism and duty in defence of our country against a public enemy, I leave you to ascertain the fact. I have no assault to make against him except to place before you the history of the public question that now divides the country and engrosses so much of the public attention. You know that prior to 1854 this country was divided into two great political parties—the one Whig and the other Democratic. During that whole period, for twenty years prior to that time, I had been in public discussions in this State as an advocate of Democratic principles, and I can appeal with confidence to every Old Line Whig in the hearing of my voice if, during all this time, I did not fight the Whigs like a man on every question that separated the Whig party from the Democratic party. I had the highest respect for Henry Clay as a gallant party leader, as an eminent statesman and one of the leading men of this country, and I conscientiously thought that the Democratic party was right on the question which separated Whigs from Democrats. Hence a man don't live that can say that I ever personally assaulted Henry Clay, or Daniel Webster, or any one of the leaders of that great party, while I was combatting with so much energy the measures that they advocated. What did we differ about as Whigs and Democrats in those days? Did we differ about this slavery question? On the contrary, did we not in 1850, Whigs and Democrats, unite to a man in favor of that system of Compromise measures which Mr. Clay introduced, which Webster advocated, which Cass supported, and which Fillmore approved and made a law by his signature? While we agreed on these measures, we differed about a Bank, about the Tariff, and about Distribution, and the Specie Circular, and the Sub-Treasury, and other questions of that description. Now, let me ask you, what one of these questions, on which Whigs and Democrats then differed, now remains to divide the two great parties? Every one of these questions, about which Whigs and Democrats then differed, has passed away. The country has outgrown these, and they have become obsolete ideas, and have passed into history. Hence it is immaterial whether you did right or I did right on the Bank, or on the Tariff, or on Distribution, or on the Specie Circular, or on the Sub-Treasury, for they no longer continue living issues between parties. What then has taken the place of those questions about which we differ? The slavery question has now become the leading and controlling issue. That question on which you and I agreed, on which the Whigs and Democrats were united, has now become the leading issues between the National Democracy on the one side and this Republican Abolition party on the other. Just recollect for a moment that memorable contest of 1850, by which this country was agitated from its centre to its circumference by slavery agitation. All eyes were turned to the three great lights that survived from the days of the Revolution. They looked to Clay, then in retirement at Ashland, to Webster, then in the Senate, and to Cass, also a member of the U. S. Senate. Clay had retired to Ashland, having, as he supposed, performed his mission on earth, and was prepared for a better sphere of existence in another world. And in that retirement he heard the discordant, harsh, grating sounds of sectional strife striking upon his ears. He armed and came forth from his retirement, and resumed his seat in the Senate of the United States, that great theater of his great deeds. From the moment that Clay arrived among us he became the leader of all Union men, whether Whigs or Democrats. For nine months we assembled each day in the council chamber, with Clay in the chair and Cass upon his right hand, and Webster on his left, and the Democrats and the Whigs arrayed on the one side and on the other, all forgetting their partisan differences, and all animated by one patriotic sentiment, and that was to devise means and measures that could defeat the main revolutionary schemes of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. [Applause, and cries of "Good!"] We did devise means. Clay brought them forward; Webster advocated them; Cass defended them; the Union Democrats and the Union Whigs voted for them; Fillmore signed them, and they gave peace and quiet to the country. These Compromise measures of 1850 were founded on the great fundamental principle that the people of each State and of each Territory ought to be left free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject only to the Federal Constitution. [Applause.] Now let me ask every Old Line Democrat and every Old Line Whig within the hearing of my voice if I have not truly stated the issues as they then presented themselves to the country. You recollect that the Abolitionists raised a wild howl of vengeance and destruction against the Democrats and the Whigs, both, who supported those Compromise measures of 1850. When I returned home to Chicago that year I found the city infuriated and inflamed with vengeance against the author of those great measures. Being the only man in that city who was held responsible for affirmative votes on each of those measures, I went forward and faced the assembled inhabitants of the city of Chicago, and defended each and every one of Clay's Compromise measures as they passed the Senate and the House and were approved by President Fillmore. Previous to that time, the City Council had passed resolutions nullifying the acts of Congress and instructing the police to withhold all assistance in their execution. But the people of Chicago listened to my defence, and like candid, frank, conservative men, when convinced that they had done injustice to Clay, Webster, Cass, and the other great statesmen who had supported those measures, they repealed there nullifying resolutions, and declared that the law should be executed, and the supremacy of the Constitution maintained. Let it always be recorded in history, to the immortal honor of the people of Chicago, that they had a sense of justice to take the back track when they found they were wrong, and did justice to those whom they had blamed and abused unjustly. When the Legislature of this State assembled that year, they proceeded to pass resolutions approving the Compromise measures of 1850. When the great Whig party assembled in 1852 in Baltimore, in National Convention for the last time, and nominated Scott for the Presidency, they adopted as a part of their platform the Compromise measures of 1850 That was the cardinal plank upon which every Whig would stand, and by which he would regulate his future conduct. When the Democratic party assembled at the same place one month afterwards, and nominated Mr. Pierce, we adopted the same plank, so far as these Compromise measures were concerned, and agreed that we too would stand by Clay's Compromise measures, as a cardinal article in the Democratic faith. Thus you see that in 1852 all the old Whigs and all the old Democrats stood on a common plank, so far as this slavery question was concerned, but different in other measures.

Now, let me ask you, how is it that since that time so many old Whigs have wandered from the true path marked out by Clay, and carved out broad and wide by the great Webster? How is it that so many old line Democrats have abandoned the old faith of the party, and joined with the Abolitionists and Free Soilers to overturn the platform of the old Democrats and the platform of the old Whigs? ["What a pity Douglas bolted."] You can't deny but what since 1854, there has been a great revolution on this one question. Let me ask, how has it been brought about? I answer, no sooner was the sod green on the grave of the immortal Clay—no sooner were the roses planted on the tomb of the godlike Webster, than many leaders of the old Whig party, such as Seward, of New York, and his followers, attempted to abolitionize the old Whig party, and transfer you all, bound hand and foot, into the Abolition camp. Seizing hold of the temporary excitement produced in this country by the introduction of the Nebraska bill, the disappointed politicians in the Democratic party united with the disappointed politicians in the Whig party, and attempted to form a new party of abolitionized Democrats and abolitionized Whigs, who were all Abolitionists banded together on an Abolition platform. And who led that crusade against Union principles in this State? I answer that Abraham Lincoln in behalf of the Whigs, and Lyman Trumbull in behalf of the Democrats, formed a scheme by which they would abolitionize the two great parties of this country; then that Lincoln should be sent to the Senate of the United States in the place of General Shields, while Trumbull should go to Congress from the Belleville District until I would be accommodating enough either to die or resign for his benefit, and then he would go to the Senate of the United States too. Now, you remember that during the year 1854, these two worthy gentlemen, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Trumbull, one an old line Whig and the other an old line Democrat, were hunting for votes to elect a Legislature against the Democratic party. I canvassed the State that year from the time I returned home till the election came off, and spoke in every county that I could reach during that period. In the northern part of the State, I passed Lincoln's ally there, in the person of Fred. Douglass, the negro, preaching revolutionary principles, while Lincoln was discussing the same principles down here, and Trumbull a little further down attempting to elect members of the Legislature, and acting in harmony each with the other. I have witnessed the effort made in Chicago by Mr. Lincoln's then associates and now supporters to put Fred. Douglass on the stand at a Democratic meeting, to reply to the illustrious Gen. Cass, when he was addressing the people down there. They had that same negro hunting me down, the same as they have a negro canvassing the principal counties of the North in behalf of Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln knows that when we were at Freeport, at a joint discussion, there was a distinguished colored gentleman there [laughter] who made a speech that night and the night after, a short distance from Freeport, in favor of Lincoln, and showing how much interest his colored brethren felt in the success of their brother, Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter.] I have with me now, what I could read if necessary, a speech made by Fred. Douglass in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to a large convention, in which he called upon all who were friends of negro equality and negro citizenship, to rally as one man around Abraham Lincoln as the chief embodiment of their principles, and by all means to defeat Stephen A. Douglas. [Laughter.] Thus you find that this Republican party in the northern part of the State had colored gentlemen for their advocates in 1854, as they have now in concert with Lincoln and Trumbull. When, in 1854, I came down to Springfield in October, to attend a State Fair, I found the leaders of this party all assembled under the title of an anti-Nebraska meeting. It was Black Republican up North, anti-Nebraska at Springfield, and I found Lovejoy, the high-priest of Abolitionism, and Lincoln one of the leaders who was to call the old line Whigs into the Abolition camp, and Sidney Breese and Gov. Reynolds, all making speeches against the Democratic party and myself, at the same place and on the same occasion. The same men who are now fighting the Democratic party, and other regular Democratic nominees in this State, were fighting us then. They didn't then acknowledge that they had become Abolitionists; many of them deny it now.

Breese, and Dougherty, and Reynolds, were then fighting against the Democratic party, under the title of Anti-Nebraska Democrats. Now they are fighting against the Democratic party, pretending to be Simon-pure Democrats, and say that they are to have every office-holder in Illinois beheaded who prefers the election of Douglas to that of Lincoln, or of the Democratic ticket to the Abolition ticket, either for State officers, for the Legislature, for Congress, or for any other office in the State. They canvassed the State in 1854 against us as they are doing now, holding different principles in different localities, but having a common object in view. That was the defeat of all the men holding Union principles in opposition to this Abolition-Sectional party. When they assembled at Springfield, having carried the Legislature in their favor, they proceeded to elect a United States Senator. All voted for Mr. Lincoln as their choice, with one or two exceptions. But they couldn't quite elect him. And why couldn't they elect him? Had not Trumbull agreed that he should have Shields' place? Had not the Abolitionists agreed to it? Was not that a solemn compact? Was not that the condition upon which Lincoln was to abolitionize the old Whigs, that he should be the Senator? But still Trumbull, having control of a few Abolition Democrats, wouldn't allow them all to vote for Lincoln at any one time, and thus they could run him up almost to election, but not quite, and then run him again and drop him down until they wearied him and his friends so that they dropped Lincoln entirely and elected Trumbull in violation of the bargain. Now I desire to offer a bit of testimony in confirmation of that notorious fact. Col. Jas. H. Matheny of Springfield is, and for twenty years has been, the confidential, personal and political friend and manager for Lincoln. Matheny is at this very day a candidate of the Republican-Abolition party against the gallant Major Thomas L. Harris, in the Springfield district, and is making speeches for Lincoln against me. Now let me read you the testimony of Matheny, about this bargain between Lincoln and Trumbull, when they undertook to abolitionize the Whigs and Democrats only four years ago. Matheny, in a public speech two years ago, being mad because Trumbull played a Yankee trick on Lincoln, explained the whole bargain in a speech which I will read, and the correctness of which Lincoln will not deny. Matheny says:

"The Whigs, Abolitionists, Know Nothings and renegade Democrats made a solemn compact for the purpose of carrying this State against the Democracy on this plan: 1st. That they all combine and elect Mr. Trumbull to Congress, and thereby carry his district for the Legislature, in order to throw all the strength that could be obtained for that body against the Democrats. 2d. That when the Legislature should meet, the officers of that body, such as speakers, clerks, doorkeepers, &c., would be given to the Abolitionists; and 3d. That the Whigs were to have the United States Senator. That, accordingly, Trumbull was elected in good faith to Congress, and his district carried for the Legislature, and when it convened the Abolitionists got all the officers of that body, and thus far the 'bond' was fairly executed. The Whigs, on their part, demanded the election of Abraham Lincoln to the United States Senate, that the bond might be fulfilled, the other parties to the contract having already secured to themselves all that was called for. But in the most perfidious manner they refused to elect Lincoln; and the mean, low-lived, sneaking Trumbull succeeded by pleading all that was required by any party, in thrusting Lincoln aside and foisting himself, an excrescence from the rotten bowels of the Democracy, into the United States Senate; and thus it has ever been, that an honest man makes a bad bargain when he conspires or contracts with rogues."

Now Lincoln's confidential friend, Matheny, thought that Lincoln conspired and contracted with such rogues as Trumbull and the Abolitionists. [Laughter.] I would like to know whether Lincoln thought as well of Trumbull's veracity at the time that Trumbull agreed to go for him for Senator, and then cheated him, as he does now when Trumbull comes forward against me. You could not prove this at that time. You could not prove Trumbull a nice man, either by Lincoln or Matheny, or any of Lincoln's friends. They charged everywhere that Trumbull had cheated him in the bargain, and then Lincoln found out, sure enough, to conspire and contract with rogues. Now, I will explain to you what has been a mystery all over this State and the Union, in regard to the reasons for Lincoln's being nominated for the United States Senate by the Republican State Convention. You know it never was usual for any party in State Conventions to nominate a candidate for Senator. The first time it was ever done was probably this year by the Republican Convention. The Convention was not called for that purpose. It was called to nominate a State ticket, and nearly every man was disgusted when they nominated Lincoln. Archy Williams thought he was entitled to it. Browning felt that he deserved it. John Wentworth thought he must have it. Peck thought he deserved it. Judd was sure to have it. Palmer was expecting it. To the astonishment of all, Lincoln was nominated, but he received it unanimously by a resolution declaring that Abraham Lincoln was the first, the last and only choice of the party. How was that? Because they couldn't get Lincoln and his friends to make another bargain with rogues unless the whole party would come up as one man and pledge their honors this time that they would stand by Lincoln first and last and all the time, and that Lovejoy shouldn't cheat Lincoln this time as Trumbull did before. [Laughter.] And thus it is by the passing of that resolution Lincoln received the universal support of the Abolitionists. Lovejoy is for him. Farnsworth is making speeches for him. Giddings is for him—they are all for him. The negroes are making speeches for him, and he is sure not to be cheated this time, for he would not go into the arrangement until he got the bond for it. And thus you find that Trumbull is compelled now to come out on the stump and get up these false charges against me, and travel all over the State to elect Mr. Lincoln, in order to keep him and his friends quiet about that bargain in which Trumbull cheated them two years ago. Now you see why it is that Lincoln and Trumbull are so mighty fond of each other. [Laughter.] They have entered into that conspiracy to hunt me down by these attacks on my public character, in order to draw my attention from the exposure of the mode by which they attempted to abolitionize the old Whigs and the old Democrats and lead them captive into the Abolition camp. Don't you remember that Lincoln was around here four years ago, making speeches to you, and telling you that you ought to go for that Abolition ticket, and swearing then that he was as good a Whig as he ever was? Trumbull went all over the State making speeches to the old Democrats, trying to coax them into the Abolition camp, swearing by his Maker that he was a good Democrat, and never would desert the Democratic party. But when he got your votes, the Legislature elected was an Abolition Legislature. They passed Abolition resolutions, and they passed Abolition laws, and supported Abolitionists for State and national offices. Now the same game is attempted to be played over again. You know that while Trumbull and Lincoln were thus making captive the old Whigs and Democrats, they had Giddings, the high priest of Abolitionism, from Ohio to receive and christen them in the dark cause just as fast as they brought them in. Giddings found the converts were so numerous and were brought in from every part of the State, that he had to have assistance. So he sent off to John P. Hale, Nat. P. Banks, and other Abolitionists, and they together with Lovejoy and Fred Douglass, made out to baptize the new converts just as fast as Trumbull, and Lincoln, and Breese, and Reynolds, and Dougherty could capture them and bring them within reach, and now they are making the same kind of pledges. Trumbull goes down to Monroe county. He went there the other day, making a speech in favor of Lincoln, and I will show you under what notice the meeting was called. You see, they are Black Republicans up North. In Springfield, to-day, they dar'n't call their Convention by the name of Republican Convention, but they call all men opposed to the Democracy. When they got down to Monroe county in Lower Egypt, Trumbull had his notices in this way:—"A meeting "of the Free Democracy will take place in Wa-"terloo, September 13th, inst., whereat Hon. "Lyman Trumbull and John Baker will address "the people on the political topics of the day. "Men of all parties are invited to be present and "hear and determine for themselves."—*Monroe Free Democracy.*

Now, did you ever hear of this new party called the Free Democracy? What is the object of changing their name in every county they come to? One in the North, another in the centre and another in the South. When I used to practice law before my distinguished friend that I recognize in the crowd, and the proof showed that a man charged with horse-stealing had gone by one name in Stephenson county, a second in Sangamon, and was arrested under a third down in Randolph, we thought the fact of changing names was a pretty strong proof that he was guilty of the charge made against him. Now, I would like to know why it is that this great Free Soil Abolition party are not willing to have the same name in all parts of the State. Why is it that if this Black Republican party believe that their principles are sound and their cause is just, they do not have the same principles in the North and in the South—in the East and in the West, wherever the flag waves over the American soil?

A VOICE—Don't call us Black Republicans.

JUDGE DOUGLAS—Why, sir, if you will go to Waukegan, fifty miles north of Chicago, you will find a paper with Lincoln's name at the head, and you will find it said at the head of it, this paper is devoted to the cause of Black Republicanism. [Applause.] I had a copy of it to carry with me down here into Egypt, to let you see by what name they went up there. And their principles vary as much up there as they vary from the one name down here. Their principles up there are jet black; when you get down into the centre they are a decent colored mulatto; when you get down into lower Egypt they are almost white. [Laughter.] There were many white sentiments contained in Lincoln's speech down in Jonesboro, and I could not help contrasting them with the speeches of the same distinguished orator in the northern parts of the State. [Hit him again.] Up there his party say they are for no more slave States under any circumstances; down here they pretend that they are willing to allow the people of each State, when they come into the Union, to do just as they please on the subject of slavery. Up there, you will find Lovejoy, their candidate for Congress in the Bloomington district, and Farnsworth, their candidate in the district of Chicago, and Washburne, the candidate in the Galena district, all pledged; never under any circumstances will they consent to admit another Slave State in this Union, even if the people want it. Thus, while they there have one set of principles, down here they have another.

[Conclusion on the Fourth Page.]

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 11, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES MILLER,
Vice Presidential Elector at Large,
ROBERT S. FOSTER,
JOHN P. FARNSWORTH.

THE CHARLESTON DEBATE.

We publish to-day the second report of the debate between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas. It came off at Charleston, Coles County, on Saturday last, continuing about 3 o'clock P. M. The crowd was enormous beyond precedent for that county, and the Democratic difficulty seem then two or three thousand, in point of numbers, to have been the largest political gathering ever held in Central Illinois. The audience on both sides was tumultuous and unforgiving, and the whole scene was one of the most perfect political counterpart of the Eastern and Central portion of the State.

We regard this debate as the central feature of the campaign for the election of Mr. Lincoln. It is pre-eminently the strongest effort put forth by that gentleman since the inauguration of the political discussions, and in the immediate effects upon the audience his concluding half hour surpassed anything yet brought forward by the Illinois orator. The readers of the debate will perceive whether the storm of applause which followed closed the argument or not.

We will not comment further at this time than to observe that Mr. Lincoln has again produced a wholly new argument, while Mr. Douglas has not advanced, with a few alterations, his Jacksonville speech, and the Democratic press will have to look elsewhere than to the Charleston debate for the last days of *Lincolnism*. If Mr. Douglas can afford to give his argument a second edition, we can afford all the good circulation as well as all his private and public opinions in our business and not ours.

New York Politics.

The advantage of the Democratic support of the broken-down Fusion ticket in Pennsylvania is now fully realized. The Fusion ticket opposed to the Slave Power and the National Administration, which was to secure the consequences which the weakness in our own ranks, and the political Democratic press, are willing to entertain in it. The rank and file of the Democratic party, though naturally labouring for the reforms which they believe necessary to the purity, popularity of our institutions and the restoration of an era of purity and political peace, are not political adepts, still not be bound by the action of their magnates at Charleston. They are conscious to the machinations of their own party are brake and impracticable, and while many have openly declare that, for once, they prefer the permanent good of their party to the success of the mere partisan contest in which they can win nothing but defeat, there is not one who supports on temporary occasion under the empire fiddle of the Republican party, but will be the last step to inquire what might have been If an union had been effected, or who doubted what the honest men of both parties ostensibly desired; but, with an eye to the future success of a Democratic element, they are awaiting their occasion to put forth their strength in such a way that they will tell powerfully in the proper display of the principles. We have no doubt of Mr. Morgan's election by a majority that will astonish even the self-reliant Democracy, but all of his congress friends. Were the Democracy united on the Fusion ticket, Mr. Harris and Ruffo should go—we should still predict a Republican majority. The present are not easily bewildered. The selection made by all parties in the State of the Democracy which adheres to Mr. Buchanan with the upholders of a most despicable policy in the silence of the propagandists was not any pain in that direction. The Democratic Democracy, in fact which has overcome all editorial or personal opposition, and can read from the masses, in whose hands the destinies of the country are, will be found to be and in once apparent, not all the transient which sophistical politicians may have upon the individual action of men without the Democratic party in fact. We repeat, that the hottest of self-governing, they mean and will secure efficient action in the ranks of the organized Republican success. The defeat of the nation which would have resulted from the success of a portion as well as a patriotic duty, to destroy in the ranks of the enemy the effect of their organizations, where conditions purpose and ingratitude have not yet been so far developed thereby. But the means, whose only embodiment is that the country is to be saved, they would righteously garnered, and whose token are on the result over all the efforts of the traitors to be crimes, will be close to sacrifice themselves and the good of the country to the command of those who would lead them astray. Our readers may depend upon it that New York will prove herself to be sound to the core.

More about the Lincoln and Fusion Tour.

We expressed ourselves very plainly on Monday morning as to the course to be pursued in relation to the Lincoln tour in this State should old Is Douglas's silence to overcome the popular error in the minds of persons from abroad. We have thus far refrained from making the double organization, but our forbearance is well-nigh exhausted. The receipt of a few more such letters as that of the following will silence us to begin the war—a war in which people will suffer more than by any other:

Rockford, Ill., September 7, 1860.

Messrs. Publishers:

Gentlemen—Please send me a copy of your paper, containing the speech of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, delivered at Rockford, on the 1st inst. Enclosed you will find the amount.

Yours, &c., [illegible]

Our Republican friends in Illinois will do well to watch their Democratic allies. The Douglas leaders know, knowing it is useless to attempt to carry the State for Douglas, are bent on the Union, on securing the election of Mr. Douglas in preference to Mr. Lincoln to have the Democratic party still into their saving an forwarding the defeat of Mr. Lincoln. Let the Republicans be on their guard. The Democratic Fusion Committee has attempted to register the Republican vote in Illinois. Let the Republicans see that they are not cheated out of their votes.

The new game of popular sovereignty is bound to be sanctioned; and the parties more particularly interested in it, as mainly, politically, financially, and who may hereafter stand in need of legislation at the hands of Congress, will take the matter in hand themselves. If it is to be a game of fraud, they will see that the doing will probably be anything but an agreeable operation.

Hon. Carl Schurz

This well known champion of Republican ism has been making the tour of this with his numerous friends in this city. He leaves shortly for Wisconsin, where he will be received with honor. It is our pursuit to announce that he will not be a candidate for any office. His efficient will lose by the glamour of beating him upon the political stage, and his services as an orator, his fine, although still quite a young man, has made for himself a name as a Republican as a statesman, as a scholar, a man to enlarged and liberal views, and of the purest and elegant principles, and a champion of the principles of free Republican government. Although he has been the victim of the malice of the enemies of the ships of the Democracy, he thereby has not lost any of his popularity, but has only served by the stealing to the traitors and the conscientious those who have been deceived by them. Mr. Schurz cannot be otherwise than brilliant for himself and honorable and useful to Republicanism evenly.

Wisconsin's Appointments.

Hon. D. Wentworth, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, will address the people as follows:

Rockford, Monday, Sept. 17.
Belvidere, Tuesday, Sept. 18.
Beloit, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Janesville, Thursday, Sept. 20.
Madison, Friday, Sept. 21.
Watertown, Saturday, Sept. 22.
Fond du Lac, Monday, Sept. 24.
Oshkosh, Tuesday, Sept. 25.
Neenah, Wednesday evening, Sept. 26.
Appleton, Thursday, Sept. 27.
Menasha, Thursday evening, Sept. 27.
Kaukauna, Friday evening, Sept. 28.
Green Bay, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Last Day of the Fair at Centralia.

CENTRALIA, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1860.

The rays of the sun this morning were the "Last Days" the morning with about Centralia. The fair ground was the scene of the gayest and most brilliant assemblage of people that ever met, and have been less than so pleased be said to desired. The citizens of Centralia, and indeed of the whole State, have reason to rejoice that the citizens were thus propitious in this great industrial exhibition.

The Fair Ground, this morning, presented quite a contrast to them of the previous days. Instead of the busy throng of people, through the gaps ways and illustrating themselves at the various stands, and the noise of the crowd, and the many loads of implements and articles of use and small crowds of investors, owners and purchasers, were the only objects to be seen. The ground commenced yesterday afternoon, was rapidly commenced, and at 4 o'clock the whole was entirely cleared of stock; the immense display of implements, machinery, fine horses, cattle, mechanics and floral halls were stripped of their rich and valuable contents, and all was deserted and silent.

One of the attractive features of the day was a balloon ascension, which was to have taken place at 10 o'clock, but owing to the wind it was not able to be let to record another ascension. A second attempt was made in the afternoon, and to the friends of scientific progress every effort—a success. The balloon was inflated with gas. It was impossible to gauge, and which the crowd of years can attain themselves.

The promised great attraction of the day—the Hunting and Footing Match—did not come off. The reasons we were unable to learn. Probably the want of spectators was the principal one.

Quite an excitement was created this morning by the report that Mr. Douglas was to address the people of Centralia from the balcony of the Tremont, and the excitement increased a few hours later by the following notice, posted on the Court House:

MEMORIAL CLOSURE.—The Congress Caucus and Army of the Nation.—Mr. Wilkes, who was to have addressed the people from the balcony yesterday, handed over the duty to Mr. Harvey—though assistant notes out of this day, Mr. Douglas will be here to-morrow, and will address the people from the balcony. Let us see equal right and the other to-morrow—full attendance—Douglas and Johnson. Let the Democracy be there.

The train leaves in a few minutes, and I shall not be able to obtain any information on the subject to them to-night. The Great Exhibition is over and the people of Centralia and vicinity will walk each home and lodgers in bed, are quietly engaged. And the noise and bustle of the fair, with the curiosity before them of a great day, is now a thing of the past, and will be a theme for memory.

W. W. G.

Douglas at Centralia.

(Reported for the Press and Tribune.)

Douglas arrived at Centralia at 10 o'clock to political harangues at the State Fair. He drove immediately to the Tremont House, and was received by the immense crowd in attendance, and escorted at once into the hall prepared for him. He was introduced by Mr. Wilkes, who, after a few opposite, calling them "abolitionists," "Black Republicans," and other opprobrious epithets of other court cities. The crowd seemed to be about 3,000 strong, and was very large. It is true that nobody ever let him in there than; if not, he was not to be found in the crowd.

Douglas said he was glad to meet the people of Centralia, and to see the evidences of their prosperity. He had been informed that the people had come to hear him, and he was glad to see them. He would not detain them long, but would thank, "my Union Republicans, etc." He was glad to see that the Democracy were united, and that the Democratic party was the party of the Union. He was glad to see that the Democratic party was the party of the Union. He was glad to see that the Democratic party was the party of the Union. He was glad to see

Special Notices.

Holloway's Pills.---Where are their vouchers? The reply is, Where are they not? The Living Language cannot be named in which they have not appeared! All races, in all climes, are subject to Liver Disease, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Asthma and General Debility, and wherever these exist the pills have proved infallible. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c, 63c and $1 per box.

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Letter giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their name and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense." Saratoga Springs, N. Y. se14-3md&w-a851

Persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague should not spare either time, trouble, or expense to procure Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, whose beneficent effects upon the human system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful curse, whose cheeks are wan and meagre, and whose nights are sleepless and fretful, and whose eyes are dim and sunken, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing: snatching them as it were from the very mouth of the grave. None can know its true value until they have tested it. When all others have failed, these Bitters have restored the sufferers to pristine health. Their popularity in all the Western and Southern parts should introduce them to all families.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. se13-1w-d&w

Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam.--The ex- cessive heat of the past summer has left almost everybody in a debilitated condition, and therefore liable to bilious diseases. The fever and ague is now quite prevalent, and we consider it our duty to call the attention of the public to one of the greatest remedies of the age for all Bilious Complaints, such as Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, &c. Unlike nearly all similar preparations, it is free from poisonous substances, and it can be administered to all ages and classes without injurious results.

Use no other Ague Balsam except CHRISTIE'S, as there are several articles by that name which are totally unlike Dr. Christie's, the original inventor. See Advertisement.

DOLLES, SMITH & CO., 14 South Water street, Western Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by druggists generally. a27

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallable remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Billious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paler & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend: hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself securely by its merits.

Dyspepsia and Fits.---Dr. O. Phillips BROWN, The Great Curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a trance, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed once. It is equally as safe in cases of Fits as Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. I will send this prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHILLIPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS, 115 Randolph street. ja14

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Strictures, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL CO., No. 67 South Water street.

FORD & BRADLEY, 6 Dearborn street.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
40 Broadway, New York.

THE ETERNAL PERFUME
FROM THE HOLY CITY.

"Oh! could I but catch that fragrance,
I would ask no other fame,
Than that those sweet-scented flowers
Should be coupled with my name!"

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The real Frangipanni Perfume is manufactured only by Messrs. Piesse & Lubin, of 2 New Bond street, London, and they take this opportunity to caution purchasers against imitations, of which there are many; none, however, approach in any degree the exquisite fragrance as made by P. & L.

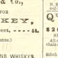
FRANGIPANNI THE PERFUME.
FRANGIPANNI SACHET.
FRANGIPANNI FRUIT.
FRANGIPANNI SOAP.
FRANGIPANNI POMADE.
FRANGIPANNI OIL.

Sole Agent for the United States—
EUGENE DUPUY, Importer,
609 Broadway, New York.

A most Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. R. A. Wilson's Tonic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. Rev. W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, in a letter addressed to Messrs. Fahnestock & Davis, dated June 15th, 1858, says:—"During the last twenty years I have made use of a great variety of medicines prescribed by Allopathic and Homoeopathic physicians, but all have failed; and I had relinquished all hopes of relief, until I was induced to resort to WILSON'S PILLS. These have effectually relieved me in repeated instances of late, and I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend them to others who are similarly affected." This sovereign remedy is for sale by J. H. Reed & Co., Sargent & Ilsley, Penton & Co., Gale Bros., Franks, Ball & Co., E. L. O'Hara, M. Jerome, Thayer & Pike, H. F. Smith & Co., L. F. Hinneston, Fahnestock & Davis. au31-1y-a333

Extension of Stay.---In consequence of the increasing demands of his business in this city, DR. E. READING made it necessary to defer his visit to New Orleans and will remain in Chicago until further notice. Himself and partner, Dr. A. J. Mead, may be consulted daily (except Saturdays and Mondays) for diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases, at their Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

Consultations free.



Notice.---The undersigned, Stockhol- ders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
51 - - - - South Water Street, - - - - 51.
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.

The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms.

WHITING & CO., 153 RANDOLPH STREET,
OFFERS AT SALE FROM
STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.
WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Country orders solicited.

Pure Brier Hill Coal.

SCREENED AND DELIVERED AT $5 a ton. Also on hand.

Ormsby and Erie Coal

Of the best kind carefully screened for family use.

The various sizes of Lackawana and Scranton Coal suitable for heating and cooking purposes. Gale, New Castle and Blossburg Coal always on hand.

Office and yard on Barton street, foot of Erie, on North Branch of Chicago River. Orders received at McNally's Periodical and News Depot, opposite the Post Office. RENO & LITTLE.

McNAIR & CO.
XXX FLOUR,
Manufactured and for sale at
THE NOVELTY MILLS
530 & 532 State st.

A. H. TAYLOR & CO.,
Dealers in
Dimension & Rubble Stone,
FROM JOLIET, ILLINOIS.
Joliet office at their Quarries.
Chicago office and yard, Charles street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, west side of South Branch.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS—FORMER PRICE six shillings now selling for fifth cents at A. BIGELOW & CO.'S, 164 Lake st.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The Young Ladies' Seminary, under the direction of the Religious of the Institute of the Sacred Heart, will be opened on the 15th of September.

The course of Instruction will embrace the various elementary as well as the higher branches of a finished education. French and German will be taught by individuals born and educated in France and Germany. French will be habitually and fluently spoken in the Institution, thus affording unusual facilities for acquiring a readiness in the conversational use of that language.

Special attention will be paid to the morals, health, and deportment of the pupils. Music, Drawing, Domestic Economy, Useful and Ornamental Work, and Fancy Work of every description form a part of the Regular Course. Unusual facilities, with an excellent apparatus, will be furnished for the pursuit of Philosophical and Chemical studies.

Madame M. J. GALLWAY, Superior,
No. 531 Wabash avenue, near 12th st.

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1858. Entrance No. 36 Elton Place. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE. T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal. Address box 3886.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL. — THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, September 13th, 1858. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 117 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers.

F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies—109 and 111 Cass street, Chicago Ill.—will re-open on the 20th of September next.

TERMS, FRENCH INCLUDED:
Collegiate Department, per term.................$25.00
Intermediate " "................ 18.00
Primary " "................ 12.00

For particulars and references, see circular to be obtained at the Institution, or at Mr. Geo. A. Carnes' Book Store, 134 Lake street, Chicago.

Garden City Institute.

NO. 20 HARRISON-ST., — NEAR STATE.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTItution will commence on Monday, September 6th. Tuition varies from $6.00 to $12.00. The Female Department is separate, and the number of pupils in this department limited to twenty five.

For further particulars apply at the school rooms from 8 to 9 A. M., to H. O. SNOW, Principal.

Young Ladies Seminary and Collegiate Institute,
MONROE..........................MICHIGAN.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS BOARDing Seminary for Young Ladies opens on Thursday, September 23d. There is no Institution East or West surpasses this in giving a thorough or an accomplished education to young ladies.

TERMS:—Board, Tuition in English, Rooms finely furnished, with fuel, lights, &c., $60 per Term, or $150 per year.

For Catalogues and particulars apply to
PROF. E. J. BOYD,
Monroe, Mich.

H. PERABEAU, DIRECTOR AND OR- ganist at St. Mary's Cathedral. Teacher of Piano and singing. Mad. P. also respectfully solicits pupils in Singing and for the Piano. Orders may be left at Gould's Music Store, 70 Lake street.

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE, EVANSTON.
FALL TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPT. 13

THIS INSTITUTION HAS A COMMODIOUS, tastefully built edifice, situated in a beautiful oak park, ornamented with artificial mounds, flower plots and neatly gravelled walks. Fifty young ladies are boarded in the family of the President. Library and Cabinet free. The course of study is extensive and thorough, conducting to the literary degrees of Laureate of Science and Laureate of Art.

Total expenses for half-year—College.........$74.50
Academic........ 72.00
For information address W. P. JONES, President, Evanston.

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 275 HURON street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this Institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1858. The Female Department is entirely distinct from the male, having different school hours, separate recitations, recess, &c. For further particulars see circulars at Keen's and Cook's bookstores, or apply after Sept. 1st, at the schoolroom, to O. T. SNOW, Principal.

Dearborn Seminary.

Z. GROVER, - - - - - - Principal.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUtion for YOUNG LADIES will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1858.

TUITION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Collegiate Department, for quarter of ten weeks.....$15 00
Intermediate " " " " " 12 00
Primary " " " " " 8 00

EXTRA CHARGES.
French, per quarter..............................$4 00
German, " 6 00
Music, (piano) " ....$14 to 15 00

Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary.

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL,
63..............EDINA PLACE..............63

The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of the MISSES STEVENS, will commence on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

Copartnerships, &c.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Chas. Reen and Chas. Shober, under the firm and name of Reen & Shober, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. Shober is alone authorized to liquidate, and continues the Lithographic business at the old stand, No. 105 Lake street. REEN & SHOBER.
Chicago, August 27th, 1858.

Chas. Shober respectfully tenders his best thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him. Increased facilities will enable him to fill every order in the Lithographic line with prompt attention and at low prices.
CHARLES SHOBER,
Lithographic Establishment, 105 Lake street.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween Bryant & Watts, as Bankers and Exchange Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties are authorized to settle the business of the late firm. J. M. BRYANT, R. A. WATTS.

DISSOLUTION. — THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between F. D. Stacy and E. F. Thomas, under the firm name of Stacy & Thomas, expired by limitation on the first day of January, 1858. Either of the subscribers will sign the name of the firm only in liquidation until further notice. F. D. STACY, E. F. THOMAS.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF HOWE, ECKLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be closed by ECKLEY, MORSE & CO., at their office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building. Chicago, Aug. 11, 1858.

Copartnership Notice.

ECKLEY, MORSE & Co.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership for a Produce Commission business under the above style.

Office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets.
GEO. R. ECKLEY, GEO. A. MORSE,
ALBERT MORSE, O. D. LOOMIS.
Chicago, August 11, 1858.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad GRAIN ELEVATORS.

THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partners in the above establishment, will continue the business in his own name. He hopes, by giving his undivided attention to all matters connected with the business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. SAM'L HOWE.

Sewing Machines.

$25 SEWING MACHINE.
Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST. Will sew all kinds of goods from the finest to the coarsest. It is simple, convenient and durable, and especially adapted to family use.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use it successfully.

Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp, will receive prompt answers with a sample of sewing.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address EDWIN CLARK, Box 555, Chicago, Illinois, who can always be found at the Daguerreian Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Lake, No. 91 Lake st., on the third floor.

We have a great number of references but will give only the names of a few, who are among the first families, viz:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Patent Sewing Machines, and used it successfully on different kinds of goods, in our families' service, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

D. P. Wiggins,	Mrs. Watson Y. Coe,
Mrs. J. P. Cook,	Mrs. Levi B. Taft,
Mrs. D. P. Groves,	Mrs. E. E. Garner,
Mrs. A. A. Burrows,	Mrs. M. D. Downs,
Mrs. N. Sturtevant,	Mrs. M. Buck.
Mrs. Frederick Ricords,	

Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many advantages over all cheap machines, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be happy to show to those who are in want of Sewing Machines. It works with 2 threads, making the double-lock stitch, and when well used is not "almost," but altogether impossible to drop stitches or break needles.

All are invited to call and see for themselves at 105 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.

N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country.

QUAKER CITY, DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT STITCH.
$20 SEWING MACHINE
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This takes the same

TWO THREAD

Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will **Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut.** The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and handsome a stitch as the most expensive Machines. Sews from two common spools, does coarse and fine work perfectly, by simply changing the needle and thread.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.

They make little noise and run more easily than most Machines.

ONE LADY

With a Sewing Machine is equal in efficiency to from

Eight to Twelve

Seamstresses by hand. Every family and any one making Sewing a business should own one. This is the

Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads,

Except one, sold in the world for less than $100. We invite all who wish a Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, to examine ours. Samples of work sent by mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons who never saw them, and are used successfully after a few hours' practice. Full printed instructions given. Enterprising men, with a few hundred dollars to purchase stock, may now secure lucrative exclusive agencies in any of the better towns of this State or Missouri. None others need apply. Call at

Chas. E. Wiswall's Shoe Store, 133 Lake St.,
near Clark. Address L. CORNELL, Box 2,403 Chicago, Ill.

HOP YEAST.

ATTENTION HOUSEKEEPERS.—Knowing the difficulty of getting Good Yeast in this city and county, the undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Hop Yeast in Chicago. It is put up in the form of a dry cake and is known as the "New England Dry Hop Yeast Cake." They may be had of any respectable Grocer in this city, and towns in this and adjoining states. By using these cakes and keeping them on hand, you can in two minutes time have a cup of fresh yeast and at no expense of one penny.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Break a cake into a cup of blood warm water—it will dissolve in two minutes—then make your sponge and set it to rise over night. Knead your dough well and keep it warm until ready for the oven, and you will have better bread than with any other yeast. One cake is sufficient for three quarts of flour. Retail price, 1 shilling for a package of 12 cakes, or $1.25 for a cross box.

Inquire of your grocer for the New England Dry Hop Yeast Cake, and take nothing else if you would have good raised bread. If he has not got it ask him to get it for you. Manufactory on State street, one door north of Snowmill Mills, Chicago, Ill. P. O. address Box 2134. Grocers orders promptly filled whether in city or country.
J. W. LEWIS, Agent.

CUTLERY, GUNS, ETC.
JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.,
And Gunsmiths' Materials.

Also—Sole Agents for Joshua Moss and Gamble Bros.' Superior ENGLISH FILES.

GUNNIES—NEW AND SECOND HAND, just received and for sale by CHASE & CO., 14 South Water street.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.

Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN L. SCRIPPS,	CHARLES H. RAY,
WILLIAM BROSS,	JOSEPH MEDILL,
BARTON W. SPEARS,	ALFRED COWLES.

Consolidated Circulation larger than all the rest of the Daily Papers in the State of Illinois, combined, printed in the English language.

Terms of the Press and Tribune.

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year	$6.00
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week	15
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Weekly, single subscribers	2.00
" 3 copies	5.00
" 6 copies	8.00
" 10 copies to one address	12.00
" 20 copies to one address	20.00

And one free copy to getter up of club of twenty.

There will be no deviation from these rates.

Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk. Address

PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The Canal Board adjourned on Saturday afternoon, after a session of two days. Reports from the Engineers of the Western Division were submitted by Commissioner Ruggles, showing that a channel *seven feet* deep, and at least forty-five feet wide, and permitting the passage of boats fully loaded, can now be obtained at a further expenditure not exceeding $140,000. The cost of finishing all the work on the two other Divisions will not exceed $100,000; so that the Enlargement is in fact on the very eve of completion. Nothing will prevent its being brought wholly into use at the opening of navigation in the Spring but the unfinished work on the Cayuga Marshes, which has unaccountably delayed, and may postpone the use of the channel, with the full depth, until the Spring of 1860.

The completion of the Enlargement with its full *width* of seventy feet will require about $200,000 in addition to the $240,000 estimated for a channel seven feet deep. A further sum of about $500,000 will be required for the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals. These sums do not include the amounts now due for work actually done, and for land damages.—*Albany Evening Jour.*

General Intelligence.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—A HORSE DRAGGING A DEAD BODY THREE WEEKS.—Early in August, John Rawle, a lad of sixteen years, old living in Volcano, Amador county, who had vainly been endeavoring to obtain his father's consent to go to Frazer river, disappeared, taking with him a valuable horse belonging to the family. It was supposed he had started for Frazer river, and so little anxiety was felt in regard to him. On the 15th of August his body was found in the Butte Ditch, a few miles east of Jackson, attached by a "lariat" to a half-dead horse. From appearance, the boy on the night after leaving home, lay down to sleep with the horse tied to his person, to prevent his escape.

The animal becoming unmanageable through fright during the night, had run off, and dragged his master by the rope until the boy's life was extinct. Afterwards the horse had continued to graze around, dragging the boy along for three weeks. Finally, the corpse had been dragged into a ditch, where it became entangled beyond the horse's strength to extricate it. In efforts to pull loose, the horse had cut his neck to the bone with the rope. The boy's remains were horribly mutilated. Most of the limbs were broken and the flesh rubbed bare from the bone.—*California paper.*

RESPONSIBILITIES OF BANK DIRECTORS.—An important trial has just been concluded at Liverpool, England, which will have an extensive bearing on the management of joint stock banks, since it establishes the responsibility of directors to make good any loss that may be sustained by persons purchasing shares under the influence of deceptive statements on the part of the Board. Two small proprietors in the Liverpool Borough Bank, which stopped last year, have obtained a verdict against the managing director upon evidence that when they bought their shares the bank, instead of being in a prosperous condition as represented, was going to ruin. The capital of the concern was equal to $5,000,000, and a vast number of other shareholders who purchased under similar circumstances will now doubtless also proceed against the directors, all of whom will be liable. The case will likewise act as a precedent for many of the ruined proprietors in the Western Bank of Scotland, the capital of which was $6,000,000, and the equally notorious Northumberland and Durham District Bank, which stopped at the same time, with a nominal capital of about $3,500,000.

ANOTHER MURDER IN MACOMB COUNTY.—Our neighbors in Macomb County are becoming proficient in the act of killing. The last case occurred night before last at New Baltimore, on Lake St. Clair and the victim is one George Clark, a butcher by trade. It appears that he was on a drunken spree, and in the evening went to the grocery of a German named Henry Miller, and attempted to make him rise and let him in, all the inmates being in bed. Miller refused to do so, and Clark broke the door down, and, having got in, commenced to smash the furniture. The inmates resisted and Miller attacked Clark with an axe, and in the melee struck him on the temple with it. The blow killed him instantly. Several others were more or less wounded. No arrests were made, as the citizens were satisfied that the deed was justifiable and the killing a matter necessary to self-defence.—*Free Press, 18th.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, four young men of this place were on a hunting excursion up the Lake Shore, when nearly opposite the mouth of the Dead River, the boat, which was a frail one, and too heavy loaded, got swamped and sunk. Three of the party succeeded after some difficulty in reaching the shore,—but the fourth, Mr. George Fenkle, brother of E. B. Fenkle, Esq., of this place, was drowned. Mr. Fenkle had been out of health for some time, and it is supposed that he got into the current of the river, and becoming exhausted, was swept out into the lake. The body was recovered on Sunday. Mr. Fenkle was about 22 years of age, and was a young man of much promise; he had been on a visit to his parents during the summer, and was about retiring to his home in Ohio.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WAUCONDA—TWO MILLS BURNED.—Early on Thursday morning last, the large steam Flouring and Saw Mills, at Wauconda, belonging to Messrs. Kimball & Burbank, were discovered to be on fire. Before being noticed the fire had made such rapid headway as to make it impossible to stay the flames, or even to save the least amount of the valuable property which was stored in the mills, a large quantity of Flour having being made ready to ship the next day. The Flouring Mill was considered one of the best in the county—was nearly new and in fine running order. The loss will exceed $10,000, against which not one cent of insurance was held. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Waukegan Gazette, 18th.*

MINNESOTA MINE—DIVIDEND ANNOUNCED.—This Mining company has declared a second semi-annual dividend, out of the profits of 1857, of $9 per share, or 18 per cent. The sales of last year's product having been closed the net earnings of the company are now ascertained to be about $306,000, of which $120,000 were divided among the stockholders in April last, and now $180,000 are announced for payment on the first of November next. This makes the large amount of $980,000 net profits earned and divided among the stockholders of the Minnesota Mining Co., in the first six years, from 1852 to 1857, both inclusive.

OFF FOR THE WEST AGAIN.—The frequency with which Mr. C. C. Tracy starts from New-York to place children in Western homes is startling, and the question must often arise, "Who pays him for it?" In this city these children are almost doomed to crime by their surroundings—at the West the chances are that they will grow up virtuous, healthful, useful men and women. In this work the Children's Aid Society is doing the community, as well as the children, a great service; and we feel sure it will be well sustained by the liberal in our midst as it has been in past time.—*N. Y. Tribune, 14th.*

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF FASHION.—Says the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Gazette*:

"I never remember to have seen greater extravagence or more eccentricity in toilette than during the past few months. At the seaside, and the various other watering-places of the continent, the whole attire of the ladies is not that of sensible women of the nineteenth century, but gives the idea of the fantastic creations of wild girls of sixteen on a frolic. The hats are so various and so grotesque, the skirts so voluminous, the trimmings and furbelows so profuse, that the eye is now more offended than gratified by the productions of European milliners and mantua makers."

THE LONG EIGHTEEN.—The British long eighteen that was dug out of the docks as a reminiscence of the war of 1812, and as a trophy to add to the interest of the Perry celebration, was so heavy that the energies of the committee to whose care it was consigned relaxed during the operation of disinterring it, and it yet lies sticking out of the hole, a monument to the perseverance and energy of committees in general. It weighs about four tons, and will make a very good snubbing post, as it always has done, until patriotism in the bud again disturbs its repose. Meantime we commend the foundling to the care of the Perry Monument Association, and hope to see it sometime filling its proper sphere, as an item of the tribute of the present generation to the glory of Commodore Perry.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Furniture, &c.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
(Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.)
171..............RANDOLPH-ST..............171.
Mahogany, Rosewood & Walnut,
—ALSO—
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM AND COMMON
FURNITURE
In Great Variety.
WOOD SEAT AND CANE SEAT CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders, and to Furnishing Hotels, &c.

Furniture! Furniture!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—AT—
NEW YORK & BOSTON PRICES.
FACTS WORTH KNOWING!
20 per Cent Saved in the Purchase.
Shearer, Paine & Strong,
Having Removed to
JONES' NEW IRON FRONT STORE,
NO. 203 RANDOLPH ST.,
Are now prepared to exhibit to their old customers, and to the public generally,
The Largest and Best Assorted
STOCK OF FURNITURE
WEST OF NEW YORK,
Which they have recently received, and are now opening, consisting in part of,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut
PARLOR FURNITURE,
In Brocatelle, DeLaine, Plush and Hair Cloth,
Enamelled, Oak, Chestnut, Mahogany & Rosew'd
CHAMBER SETTS,
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HAVE FOR SALE ON TIME TO SUIT Purchasers, all kinds of City and Suburban property, Farming and Wild lands. Also exchange Lands for Lands, Lands for Goods and Goods for Lands.

WILMANNS & STOLBRAND,
CONVEYANCERS, ABSTRACT OF TITLES, &c., Court House, No. 7, (Recorder's Office.) Refer to Wm. L. Church, A. F. C. Moeller, Sam'l D. Chase.
A. D. WILMANNS, Attorney..............C. J. STOLBRAND.

E. W. WARNER,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE Dealer in Brooms and Brushes, Broom Handles and Broom Brush, and all kinds of Broom Materials,
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CROCKERY, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 51 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

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LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER AND SILVER PLATER, 115 Lake street, bet. Clark and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Locks and Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing Bank, Vault and Safe Locks. Keys of every description made to order. Bells hung, and Speaking Pipes put up in hotels or dwellings, on short notice and in the best manner. Silver Plating of every description done to order. Door Plates, Knobs, Bell Pulls, Lightning Rod Points, Glasses and Attachments, of all the latest styles and patterns, kept constantly on hand and made to order.

GEORGE T. ABBEY,
220..............Lake Street..............220
MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER and Dealer in Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Knives, Gun Makers' Materials, and Sporting Apparatus of all kinds, Hazard's Powder, all grades; St. Louis Shot and Safety Fuse; at wholesale and retail.

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WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all legal business, and, in connection with G. W. GRAY, Practical Draughtsman and Architect, will attend to procuring Patents, filing Caveats, drawing Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, prosecuting Appeals and Infringements, procuring Re-issues, and all other business connected with patents; and have made arrangements whereby Models and Engravings can be furnished if desired. They feel confident, from their experience, that they will be able to satisfy all parties who may wish patents procured or any business transacted with the Patent Office. GEO. COATSWORTH, L. L. BOND.

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F. E. RIGBY & SON,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHADE PAINTING, 60 Randolph street. Whitewashing and Wall Coloring.

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HENRY WARRINGTON,
Manufacturer of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Machinery and Mill Gearing.
Castings made to order and Repairing promptly attended to.

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COUNSELLORS AT LAW
NO. 75 CHESTNUT, NORTH SIDE,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps, Bross & Spears.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW—OFFICE No. 10, Portland Block.

Lumber, &c.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE,
One Cargo of 200,000 feet of
Stock Boards and Strips—12, 14 and 16.
SUPERIOR QUALITY—PRICE $8 00 per M. ft.
Apply to
D. GOODWILLIE,
Corner of Franklin and Ohio streets.

HENRY HOWLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
GANG SAWED SAGINAW LUMBER
—ALSO—
Lath, Shingles, Timber, Pickets
AND
DRESSED LUMBER.
Office and Yards,—South Clark Street.
(Adjoining Railroad Bridge.)
Occupying the yards both North and South of the joint track of the Illinois Central; Galena and Chicago Union; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Rock Island, and St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroads, our facilities for shipping lumber into the country by Canal, or upon
Cars Loaded in Our Own Yards,
Saving to the Purchaser
All Loss by Breakage and Expense of Cartage
Are unsurpassed by any dealers in the city.
HENRY HOWLAND,
HENRY DOTY.

PARSONS & FARLIN, WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Timber, etc., South Clark street, adjoining Railroad Bridge, at the junction of the Illinois Central, Galena & Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, Chicago, Illinois. Having a track laid to our Yard connecting with all the railroads in the State, our facilities for shipping lumber, without loss by breakage or expense by cartage, are unsurpassed by any dealer in the city.
JOHN B. PARSONS,
J. WHITNEY FARLIN.

J. W. SKINKLE & CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
LUMBER LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &c.
CORNER CANAL AND JACKSON STREETS.
Chicago..............Illinois.

Our arrangements are such as to insure at all times a full supply of the different qualities of
CLEAR LUMBER.
Joist and Scantling of all sizes and lengths, common Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.
OUR FLOORING.
Of Norway and White Pine, we always stand ready to compare with any in this market. We invite the calls and attention of all country and other dealers to our stock on hand and facilities for filling orders and contracts.
J. W. SKINKLE & CO.

W. H. TURNER. L. R. SIDWAY.

TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles,
BRIDLE FRONTS
Pad Housings, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blankets, Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS;
238..............RANDOLPH-ST..............238
Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store.

KEROSENE OILS, NOT EXPLOSIVE,
—AND—
KEROSENE LAMPS.
3,000 LAMPS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
Just received direct from the manufactory, and for sale at the Kerosene Oil and Lamp Depot, 54 Randolph street, Garrett Block.
C. S. MASTEN & CO.

COTTON BAGS.
Eastern Manufacturer's Agents.
CHASE & CO.,
14..............South Water Street..............14
CHICAGO

VINEGAR!!—GENUINE NEW JERSEY Cider Vinegar, for sale by
SAWYER, PAINE & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, SS. Cook County Court of Common Pleas—In Chancery. Wood, Lee & Co., complainants, vs. J. Warren Grigsby, et al., defendants. Joseph Chambers vs. J. Warren Grigsby et al. William Frost vs. J. Warren Grigsby et al.

Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of decretal orders entered in the above entitled causes, respectively, at the July Term (A. D. 1858) of said Court, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of said county in the State of Illinois, will on the second day of October, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises, lands, blocks and lots mentioned and described in said decrees, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of money due upon said decree with interest and costs, said premises and real estate described as follows, to-wit: [illegible]

[illegible]

The interest hereby advertised to be sold being one undivided one-seventh part of all of the above described property or real estate, conveyed by the said Walker to J. Warren Grigsby, Edward H. Taylor and William F. Rockafellow.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County, and Commissioner.
WALL & ROGERS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—STATE of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A. D. 1858. Kornelia Vander Syde, who sues by her next friend Harry Morgan, vs. Gorma Vander Syde.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Gorma Vander Syde, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given to the said Gorma Vander Syde that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 20th day of August, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of September next, 1858, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Gorma Vander Syde shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the second Monday of September 1858, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Geo. W. Lay, Complainants' Solicitor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A. D., 1858—Attachment.
Marcellus H. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith vs. Rollin W. Dayton.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Rollin W. Dayton that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas dated the twenty sixth day of June, A. D. 1858, at the suit of said Marcellus H. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith and against the estate of the said Rollin W. Dayton for the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty-five dollars and thirty eight cents directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Lee Counties, one of which said writs has been returned executed. Now, therefore unless you, the said Rollin W. Dayton shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Marcellus H. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, July Term 1858. Julius S. Catlin vs. Martha L. Catlin—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Martha L. Catlin defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given to the said Martha L. Catlin that the complainant has filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof on the first day of June, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of July next, (1858), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Martha L. Catlin shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of July, 1858, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
JOHN C. MILLER, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A. D. 1858.
Jennie A. McCallum vs. James L. McCallum.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James L. McCallum, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given to the said James L. McCallum that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 28th day of August, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant returnable on the second Monday of September next, (1858,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James L. McCallum shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the second Monday of September, 1858, and plead, answer or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
WILLIAMS, WOODBRIDGE & GRANT, Compl't's Sol'r.

PUBLICATION NOTICE—STATE OF Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A. D. 1858. John R. Floyd and James Malcom use of Robert Malcom vs. Henry Fischer, Gottfried Kreuser, C. Kessel, F. Humbereld, John Hartung and Jacob Mantz.—Attachment.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said Henry Fischer, C. Kessel, John Hartung and Jacob Mantz that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas dated the 11th day of August, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said John R. Floyd and James Malcom use of Robert Malcom and against the estate of the said Henry Fischer, C. Kessel, John Hartung and Jacob Mantz for the sum of One Hundred and Eighty Eight and 50/100 Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now therefore, unless you, the said Henry Fischer, C. Kessel, John Hartung and Jacob Mantz shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the second Monday of September, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said John R. Floyd and James Malcom, use of Robert Malcom, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
JOHN C. MILLER, Pl'ffs Att'y.

COOK COUNTY COURT OF COMMON Pleas, June Term, A. D. 1858.
Elijah Smith vs Cornelius Stevin.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Cornelius Stevin, defendant in the above entitled cause, that a Distress Warrant for rent, for the sum of two hundred and ninety three dollars and twenty-eight cents ($293.28) against the goods and chattels of the said Cornelius Stevin, and returned duly executed to the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, with an affidavit of non residence of the said Cornelius Stevin as is by law required.

Now unless you, the said Cornelius Stevin shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1858, and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Elijah Smith, and so much of the property distrained as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
JOHN C. MILLER, Pl'ffs Att'y.

WHEREAS ON THE ELEVENTH DAY of February, A. D. 1858, Luther L. Mills, Walter N. Mills and Caroline J. Mills, executed to me a trust deed of that date, of the following described part or parcel of land, situated in the county of Woodford and state of Illinois (together with divers other pieces or parcels of land, conveyed to me at the same time and upon the same trust), viz: The west half of northeast fourth of section five (5) in township twenty-eight (28), north range two (2), west of the third principal meridian, to secure the payment of six promissory notes therein described, which trust deed is recorded in the office of the Recorder of deeds of said Woodford County, in Book of Mortgages, on pages 12, 73, 74 and 75. And whereas default has been made in the payment of said promissory notes, according to the tenor and effect of the same. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said trust deed to me, public notice is hereby given that I shall sell the said described premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said Luther L., Walter N. and Caroline J. Mills, their heirs and assigns, at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first day of October, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of realizing the sums of money now due and unpaid upon the said promissory notes, and to pay the costs of advertising and selling the said premises, and of making the proper and necessary deeds and conveyances to the purchaser thereof at said sale. ELISHA B. WADSWORTH, Trustee.
CORNELL, WAITE & JAMESON, Attorneys.
Chicago, July 21st, 1858.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A CERtain Mortgage, and the powers therein contained, executed by Franklin V. Pierce and wife to my favor, and bearing date the thirtieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and now on record in the Recorder's office of the County of Cook and state of Illinois, in book thirty six (36) of Mortgages, page ninety six (96) the money secured to be paid by said Mortgage not having been paid, and default having been made in the payment thereof, I shall on Monday, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1858, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day sell to the highest bidder for cash upon the premises as hereinafter described, the following described lots and land situate in the city of Chicago in said county of Cook, to wit: Lots number ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (11), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in Henry Whitbeck's subdivision of the east half of block number seventy-nine (79) in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half of Section twenty seven (27) in Township thirty-nine (39), North of Range fourteen (14), East of the Third Principal Meridian.
H. H. STEBBINGS, Mortgagee.

WHEREAS, JOSEPH FILKINS AND Clarissa his wife, of the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, by a certain Indenture of Mortgage, with a power of sale therein contained, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1857, in order to secure to Henry E. Wood of the city of Troy, in the State of New York, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the payment of the sum of twenty five hundred dollars ($2500) due upon said Joseph Filkins promissory note therefor of even date with said Indenture payable one year after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated September 20th, 1858.
JAMES H. FOSTER, Assignee.
MATHER & TAFT, Attorneys.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLInois, Cook County Circuit Court—in Chancery. Chicago, September 10th, 1858.

Jane Armitage, widow of the late Daniel Armitage, and executrix of his last will; John F. Armitage, Edward Armitage and Jane Fish, (wife of John Fish) children of the said Daniel and Jane Armitage, and Mary Ann Armitage, Daniel Armitage, and Samuel Armitage, infants, also children of the said Daniel and Jane Armitage, and John Fish, vs. Joseph E. Sheffield, Orrin J. Rose, Thomas Prout, Lawrence Prout, George Prout, Michael Prout, Ellen Prout, John Prout, William Prout, Matthew and Bridget Jordan, William Leeson and William Leeson, Mary Leeson and John Leeson, children of the said William and Margaret Leeson.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, will, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at the North Door of the Court House of the County of Cook, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the undivided three-eighths (3/8) of lot number three (3), in block twelve (12) in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, Robert Malcom and Esther Malcom his wife, made and executed unto Alfred H. Peats a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of April, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, which said Mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's office in and for Cook County in the State of Illinois, on the second day of April, A. D. 1857, in book Thirty of Mortgages, page 421, upon the premises hereinafter described, with a condition therein that in case of default in the payment of any of said promissory notes, either of principal or interest, the whole principal sum embraced in said notes, and the interest, should at once become due and payable. [illegible]

Of the Estate of Alfred Peats, said Mortgagee, deceased.

WHEREAS, CHARLES A. SPRING of Chicago, Illinois, by a certain Trust Deed, dated March 16th, A. D. 1857, in order to secure to Samuel Lockwood Brown the payment of five certain promissory notes, one of even date with said Trust Deed, payable to said Brown or order on the 25th day of May then next at E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s, Chicago, for eleven hundred and fifty dollars; the four others dated forward to and of June 1st, 1857, three of them one year after the date, one of them for one thousand dollars with ten per cent. interest, a second for one hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents and like interest [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Trustee.
MATHER & TAFT, Attorneys.
Dated September 7th, 1858.

WHEREAS, ON THE SIXTH DAY OF March, A. D. 1856, Carter Lamb, Maria L. Lamb, Orrin H. Salisbury and Lucina B. Salisbury executed to me a Trust Deed of that date, of the following described premises situated in the City of Chicago in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lots twelve (12) and thirteen (13) in E. K. Rogers subdivision of lots one (1) and two (2) in Block five (5) in Duncan's Addition to the Original Town of Chicago, and [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM W. WHEELER, Trustee.
Chicago, September 17th, 1858.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of two certain promissory notes made by R. Franklin Butler and John Woodbridge, Jr., each bearing date July 1st, 1855, and payable three years after date, to the order of Mary Trumbull, one of said notes being for the sum of fifteen Hundred Dollars, and the other one of said notes being for the sum of Seventy-five Dollars, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid, the undersigned, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage made by Maria Butler to said Mary Trumbull, dated the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, to secure said notes [illegible]

[illegible]

LUTHER HAVEN,
Assignee of said Notes and Mortgage.
Chicago, August 14, 1858.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. THE undersigned assignees of Chas. C. Cleaver are now prepared to sell some of the most desirable residence property in the immediate vicinity of Chicago and as prices that cannot fail to attract attention from parties desirous of purchasing.

The property consists of a large number of lots in the now celebrated suburban village of Cleaverville on the shore of Lake Michigan, south of Chicago and only four miles from the Court House.

Thirty lots in block seven (7) section five (5) in the city of Chicago and near Wards extensive rolling mills.

Several lots on the west side.

Two hundred acres of heavy timbered land 15 miles from Chicago.

Farm lands in Will and Kane Counties, Illinois.

Forty acres in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin; together with several lots in the cities of Henry, Fulton and Dubuque.

It is the desire of the assignees to relieve the estate, at once, of all embarrassments, and to this end will offer all or any portion of these lots or lands at very great bargains in order to effect sales, and if a sufficient sum is not realized therefrom, before the twenty-third day of September, they will be offered at public auction.

A satisfactory title will be given and terms easy.

For further particulars apply to or address D. Hess, or Chas. Cleaver, Agent, at the office of the Illinois Stone Co., corner Wells and Taylor streets, Chicago.

All persons indebted to said C. Cleaver are requested to make immediate payment as above.
H. G. LOOMIS, D. HESS, Assignees of C. Cleaver.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.
For Sale,
A CARGO OF SUPERIOR FLOORING STRIPS
—AND—
Canada Stock Boards,
Per schooner S. G. ANDREWS, now lying between Madison and Randolph street Bridge.
PRICE, $9.50.
D. GOODWILLIE,
Corner of Franklin and Ohio streets.

ALCOHOL.—100 BBLS FOR SALE BY FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street.

WINDOW GLASS.—2,500 BAGS ASsorted Sizes for sale by FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 15 South Water st.

WINDOW GLASS.—2,500 FOR SALE by FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, 15 South Water street.

RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS just received and for sale cheap, at A. BIGELOW & CO.'S, 164 Lake st.

350 BBLS NEW YORK REFINED Sugar. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

(Continued From the First Page.)

Here let me remind Mr. Lincoln of his scriptural quotation, which he has applied to the Federal Government, that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Does he expect this Abolition party to stand, when in one half of the State they advocate one set of principles, and in the other half repudiate them and advocate another? [Laughter.]

I am told I have but eight minutes more. I want to talk about one hour more, but I will make the best use I can of that eight minutes.

Mr. Lincoln has said in his first speech, that he was not in favor of the social and political equality of the negro and the white man; but I will now tell you what he has said everywhere at the north. He there said he was not in favor of the political and social equality of the negro, but he would not say up there that he was opposed to negro voting and negro citizenship. He declares his utter opposition to the Dred Scott decision, and avows as his reason that the Court decided that it was not possible that a negro shall be a citizen, under the Constitution of the United States.

Now, if he is opposed to the Dred Scott decision for that reason, he must be in favor of conferring the rights and privileges of citizenship upon the negro. I have been trying to get an answer from him on this point, but I have never yet obtained it, and I will show you why. In nearly every speech he made in the north, he quoted the Declaration of Independence to prove that all men were born free and equal, and that meant the negro as well as the white man; that their equality rested on the Divine law. I will read what he said upon this point:

"I should like," Mr. Lincoln said, "to know if you take this old Declaration, which declares that all men are created equal, and make exception to it, where will it stop? If one man says it don't mean a negro, why not another say it don't mean a white man?"

Hence, Mr. Lincoln asserted that the Declaration of Independence declared that the negro was the equal of the white man, and that too by divine law, being endowed by his creator with certain inalienable rights. Now if he believes that by the divine law he was our equal, it was certain he should advocate negro citizenship. And when you grant negro citizenship, then you have put them on an equality under the law. I say to you, gentlemen, in all frankness, that in my opinion a negro is not a citizen, cannot and ought not to be under the Constitution of the United States. I would not even qualify my opinion, although the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case say that a negro descended of African parents and imported into this country as a slave, is not, cannot and ought not to be a citizen. I say that this Government was created on the white basis by white men, for white men and their posterity forever, and should never be administered by any but white men. I declare that a negro ought not to be a citizen whether imported into this country or born here, whether his parents were slaves or not. It don't depend upon the question where he was born, or where his parents were placed, but it depends on the fact that the negro belongs to a race incapable of self-government, and for that reason ought not to be put on an equality with the white races in God's own good time, I have no doubt. [Applause]. But, my friends, I have used up more of my time than I intended on this point.

Now, in regard to this matter about Trumbull and myself having made a bargain to sell out the entire Whig and Democratic parties in 1854 —Judge Douglas brings forward no evidence to sustain his charge, except the speech Matheny is said to have made in 1856, in which he told a cock-and-bull story of that sort, upon the same moral principles that Judge Douglas tells it here to-day. [Loud applause]. This is the simple truth. I do not care greatly for the story, but this is the truth of it, and I have twice told Judge Douglas to his face, that from beginning to end there is not one word of truth in it. [Thunders of applause]. I have called upon him for the proof, and he does not at all meet me as Trumbull met him upon that of which we were just talking, by producing the record. He didn't bring the record, because there was no record for him to bring. [Cheers and laughter]. When he asks if I am ready to indorse Trumbull's veracity after he has broken a bargain with me, I reply that if Trumbull *had* broken a bargain with me, I would not be likely to indorse his veracity; [laughter and applause]; but I am ready to indorse his veracity because *neither in that thing, nor in any other, in all the years that I have known Lyman Trumbull, have I known him to fail of his word or tell a falsehood, large or small* [Great cheering]. It is for that reason that I indorse Lyman Trumbull.

Mr. James Brown—(*Douglas Post Master*).—What does Ford's history say about him?

Mr. Lincoln—Some gentleman asks me what Ford's History says about him. My own recollection is, that Ford speaks of Trumbull in very disrespectful terms in several portions of his book, *and that he talks a great deal worse of Judge Douglas*. [Roars of laughter and applause.] I refer you, sir, to the history for examination. [Cheers.]

Judge Douglas complains, at considerable length, about a disposition on the part of Trumbull and myself to attack him personally. I want to attend to that suggestion a moment. I don't want to be unjustly accused of dealing illiberally or unfairly with an adversary, either in court, or in a political canvass, or anywhere else. I would despise myself if I supposed myself ready to deal less liberally with an adversary than I was willing to be treated myself. Judge Douglas, in a general way, without putting it in a direct shape, revives the old charge against me, in reference to the Mexican War. He does not take the responsibility of putting it in a very definite form, but makes a general reference to it. That charge is more than ten years old. He complains of Trumbull and myself, because he says we bring charges against him one or two years old. He knows, too, that in regard to the Mexican War story, the more respectable papers of his own party throughout the State have been compelled to take it back and acknowledge that it was a lie. [Continued and vociferous applause.]

Here Mr. Lincoln turned to the crowd on the platform, and selecting Hon. Orlando B. Ficklin, led him forward and said:

[...]

the reason he will not tell you anything about how it was made, or when it was made, or that he remembers it being made at all? Why does he stand playing upon the meaning of words, and quibbling around the edges of the evidence? If he can explain all this, but leaves it unexplained, I have a right to infer that Judge Douglas understood it was the purpose of his party, in engineering that bill through, to make a Constitution and have Kansas come into the Union with that Constitution, *without its being submitted to a vote of the people*. [That's it."] If he will explain his action on this question, by giving a *better reason* for the facts that happened, than he has done, it will be satisfactory. But until he does that—until he gives a better or more plausible reason than he has offered against the evidence in the case—*I suggest to him it will not avail him at all that he swells himself up, takes on dignity, and calls people liars*. [Great applause and laughter]. Why, sir, there is not a word in Trumbull's speech that depends on Trumbull's veracity at all. He has only arrayed the evidence and told you what follows as a matter of reasoning. There is not a statement in the whole speech that depends on Trumbull's word. If you have ever studied geometry, you remember that by a course of reasoning Euclid proves that all the angles in a triangle are equal to two right angles. Euclid has shown you how to work it out. Now, if you undertake to disprove that proposition, and to show that it is erroneous, would you prove it to be false by calling Euclid a liar? [Roars of laughter and enthusiastic cheers]. They tell me that my time is out, and therefore I close.

When Mr. Lincoln had concluded, three cheers were given spontaneously by the vast crowd; after which the people poured out of the gates, the carriages and bands of music formed in procession, and the whole marched back to the town.

Previously to the adjournment notice was given from the stand that J. O. Robinson and U. F. Linder would speak in the evening at the Court House in behalf of Douglas, and that R. B. Carpenter, Esq., of Chicago, would fill certain appointments at Charleston and Paris.

The evening services at the Court House were commenced by Hon. U. F. Linder, in a speech of half an hour. He was followed by a dramatic young gentleman of "Spread-Eagle" notoriety from Chicago, named Merrick. We heard Mr. Merrick only a few moments. He was then talking of "stars shooting madly from their spheres," with tragic allusions to a "holocaust" and a rapt view of the "empyrean." We fled with some trepidation to the southwest corner of the square, where the Republicans had organized a meeting about four times larger than the Douglas performance, and were being addressed by Hon. R. J. Oglesby, amid a storm of hurrahs. Mr. Oglesby continued speaking in a

[...]

Another fact for Advertisers.

The circulation of the Weekly Press and Tribune has gone up to *Twenty Thousand*, and the cry is "still they come." No paper in the whole West approaches this circulation.

Republican Meeting.

The Republicans of the Eighth and Ninth Wards will meet together on this (Wednesday) evening, Sept. 22d, at 7½ o'clock, at North Market Hall, to form one permanent Club for the ensuing fall campaign. By order of the Executive Committee.

Fire on Lake Street.—About half-past five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear of the four story brick store, No. 180 Lake street. The building was occupied by A. J. Calvert, as a furniture auction store, and owing to the combustible nature of its contents, varnished furniture, mattresses, etc., and the headway the fire had made before its discovery, the entire woodwork was soon destroyed, nothing being left but the bare walls. Mr. Calvert occupied the whole building; the first story as a sales-room and the upper floors for storing goods. His loss is about $3,000, against which there was no insurance. The building was owned by Wm. Lock, of the firm of Dodd & Lock, and was insured in the Northwestern Insurance Company, of Oswego, for $5,000; loss about $8,000.

No. 182, adjoining on the west, owned by C. N. Holden, Esq., and occupied by Schiffler, Bro's & Co., hardware, was only slightly damaged by fire; but Messrs. Schiffler's stock was injured by water to a very large amount, though fully covered by insurance, in several offices.

S. J. Surdam & Co's hardware store, No. 178, adjoining Calvert's on the east, was very slightly injured by water, roof cracked, and awning burnt; loss under $300.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

Assigned.—We understand that Col. Joseph Fisk, successor of Snow & Co., in the hardware business on Lake street, made an assignment yesterday to L. A. Willard, Esq., for the benefit of his creditors. We learn that his assets are considerably larger than his liabilities, but he was unable to convert them into money as fast as his mercantile paper fell due, and deemed it best to stop business and place his property at the disposal of his creditors, rather than submit to shaves or extortions of money-lenders for the purpose of paying notes on the kiting process. He has acted entirely honorably in the matter. No man in our city bears a higher character for hon-

[...]

what like the old woman into whose garden the swine broke and eat up her potatoes. When condoled with for her loss, she said she thanked Providence for its equal mercies in also sending hogs into her neighbors' garden and devouring their potatoes. An accident happened to our *Times* neighbors yesterday morning, by the bursting or blowing up of some part of their old steam engine, by which they failed to get out their paper in due season.

P. S. We learn that last night they *pied* one of their forms. This second accident makes them about square with us.

C. C. P.—His Honor, Judge Wilson, yesterday granted motions for continuance, brought by the counsels for the defence, in the case of Michael Finn, indicted for the murder of Mr. Vail; Francis Busch, indicted for the murder of John Magee. A motion for continuance in the case of Michael McNamee, indicted for the murder of his wife, was also granted; so that Martin Barry, indicted for the murder of Richard Grout, and Cornelius Casey for the murder of his wife, are the only two capital cases likely to be tried at this term.

The Allen Butler Case.—The case against young Butler and other parties still awaits an examination on Friday afternoon.

☞ Comfortable board for a few gentlemen of respectability can be had at 52 Wolcott street, at $4 per week.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Serious Trouble with the Atlantic Telegraph.

Quebec, Sept. 21.—The steamship North Briton from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th instant, arrived at this port this morning, having been delayed over night by the storm.

Though the political intelligence, generally speaking, by the North Briton, is not of importance, there are some points of interest, especially in relation to the Atlantic Cable.

The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The cessation of signals through the Atlantic Cable was announced in London on the 6th, but no particulars had been given to the public. It was believed, however, from what had leaked out, that the difficulty was near the shore and remediable. The non-working of the cable had caused a decline in the shares to a nominal quotation of £400 @500 on a par value of £1,000.

[In addition to the above, we are permitted to state that the New York Directors of the Atlantic Company have to-day received a dispatch from the Superintendent in Newfoundland,

[...]

a desire to replace, as far and as soon as may be safe, military by civil government.

The late accounts show a gradual improvement in commercial affairs.

The French wine and brandy markets had a drooping tendency.

A duel with swords between two Parisian journalists, Messrs. Delvan, of the *Siecle*, and Xandio, of the *Pays*, terminated without harm to either.

A telegram from Paris reports a dreadful railway accident on the heights of St. Germain, and states seven killed and fifty wounded.

Prince Napoleon goes to Algeria about the 25th of September.

Germany.—The German papers give a rumor that Queen Victoria will visit Berlin to be present at the accouchment of her daughter.

Russia letters from Warsaw mention that three ships of war were on their way from St. Petersburg to the Gulf of Darillary, in order to join the squadron on the Amoor River, which has recently received reinforcements of men and vessels.

Details of the great fire at Astrachan show that 121 houses, 17 quays covered with various articles, principally timber, are destroyed, as well as a great number of boats. The number of lives lost was not ascertained.

Turkey.—Religious fanaticism continues to prevail in the East. At Elpho a perfect panic prevailed for three days.

The Mussulmen armed themselves, and the city was destroyed. No serious loss of life occurred, however, the authorities taking measures to prevent it.

At Tripoli a similar panic prevailed, and was only dissipated by the arrival of a man-of-war in port.

It was said that Russia and France would support the project of obtaining from Turkey the cession to Montenegro of a small post on the Adriatic, and through which the Montenegrins may communicate with the world without. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had started for Constantinople, and amongst the numerous missions attributed to him by rumor is the thwarting of this project.

The Brussels *Nord* publishes a rumor from Alexandria that the Consular agents from France, Austria, United States and Greece in the Archipelago had been assassinated. The English Consul is said to have saved himself by jumping from a window. The report lacks confirmation, indeed an authentic contradiction is said to have reached the French government.

Important News via New York.

New York, Sept. 21.—The Quarantine indignation meeting yesterday at Staten Island was largely attended by the most prominent and wealthy residents of the place. But one feeling prevailed at the meeting, that the Quarantine was a nuisance that should be abated.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* announces the failure of the old banking house of Chubb & Co., in consequence of speculations in Western lands.

There were rumors yesterday afternoon afloat of a meditated attack on Castle Landing Depot, for the purpose of destroying it. The Commissioners of Emigration consequently applied to the police department for assistance,

[...]

The joint commission for running the boundary between the United States and Texas, will not commence operations till spring.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that tamarinds preserved in sugar are subject to a duty of 30 per cent; cotton sacks, with tops, 15 per cent.; spring steel the same rate of duty.

The Secretary of the Navy received a dispatch this morning stating that the Niagara, with the captured Africans, left Charleston last night for Africa.

Fate of Thurston.

Detroit, 21st.—The balloon which carried off Thurston, the aeronaut, on Thursday last, came down four hours afterwards, near Baptiste Creek, C. W. Thurston was seen upon it a short time before it was secured, and is probably now in the marshes near Lake St. Clair. Search is being made for him, and great excitement pervades the whole country.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial.—The weather during the past week has been excellent, and all that could be desired by agriculturists. The corn crop looks well and although we cannot expect a very large yield, still there is a good prospect of a sound and a fair crop. We have had no frosts to damage it, and it is generally supposed now to be out of danger.

The receipts of Breadstuffs during the past week have been less than the previous week. The figures are as follows:

	Last week.	Previous week.
Flour, bbls	12,791	18,612
Wheat, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bush	[illegible]	11,422

The exports of the past and previous weeks compare as follows:

	Last week.	Previous week.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]

All the Oats exported have been sent to New Orleans and St. Louis, to supply those markets. During the past four weeks about 10,000 barrels Flour have been shipped to Boston (from St. Louis) via Collingwood. This route from St. Louis to Boston is much preferable to the route via New Orleans, on account of the saving of time in transporting it. We understand that there are twenty thousand barrels more at St. Louis awaiting boats to ship it up the Illinois River for this line. The cost of transporting flour from St. Louis to Boston via Chicago and Collingwood is $1.15 per barrel, and the time from fifteen to seventeen days—not more than one-third of the time consumed in transporting flour via New-Orleans.

We learn that of the new crop of Spring wheat

[...]

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

HAS

REMOVED

TO

112, 114 and 116

Lake Street.

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

HAS

REMOVED

TO

112, 114 and 116

Lake Street.

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

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REMOVED

TO

112, 114 and 116

Lake Street.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

—FOR—

FALL TRADE.

(FOR CASH ONLY.)

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED AT

The New Stores,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

P. PALMER.

Special Notice:

Possessing facilities not enjoyed by any other firm in the Trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in the city.

NEW FALL GOODS.

M. & T. DOHERTY,

101 - - - LAKE STREET, - - - 101,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

An Extensive and Varied Assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

Silks, Cashmeres, Delaines,

MERINOS, PRINTS,

And every kind of

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Shawls in Endless Variety.

A Splendid Stock of Newest Designs in

CLOAKS,

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES,

BONNETS AND FLOWERS.

With a Large Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Which will

Be Sold at the Lowest Possible Prices

☞ FOR CASH, AND ONE PRICE ONLY.

M. & T. DOHERTY, 101 Lake-st.

Chicago, September 15, 1858.

A GUARANTEE AGAINST BURGLARY.

$1,000 REWARD

TO PHYSICIANS.—A VERY GOOD LOCATION for a physician is offered at the village of Grand Detour, Ill., six miles from Dixon.

CAPITALISTS WISHING TO MAKE INVESTMENTS of money on Bond and Mortgage on improved farms near this city ... N. R. KIDDER.

FOR RENT.—TWO NEW STORES, with first rate basements. ... CYRUS BENTLEY, 110 Dearborn street.

Amusements.

North's National Theatre.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE JEWESS.

Last week of the Great American Tragedienne

MISS E. MITCHELL,

Who will appear in her celebrated character of Rachel.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 22d, will be performed the Tragic play of

RACHEL.

To conclude with the Farce of

TWO BUZZARDS.

Dancing Academy.

NO. 74 BUFFALO STREET.

(Between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.)

MADAME AKERSTROM, for many years a popular teacher in New York, will open this large new house as a Dancing Saloon,

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND,

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

—AT—

METROPOLITAN HALL,

—ON—

Friday Evening, September 24th.

IRASOLE'S NEW DANCING ACADEMY,

CORNER MADISON AND CLARK STS., CHICAGO.

Grand National Horse Show

—AND—

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN FAIR.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the National Horse Show and Ladies' Equestrian Fair Association will be held at

MENDOTA, ILL.,

September 28, 29, 30, and October 1st, 1858.

MUSICAL CONVENTIONS.

MR. C. M. CADY, (LATE EDITOR OF the New York Musical Review, ...

Conducting Musical Conventions.

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON.

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, Sewing Machine, Plated Ware, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

BY J. A. MARSHALL.—

SALE OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Just South of the City Limits.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

$200,000 Worth of Valuable Property

—IN—

ELLIS' ADDITION AND CLEAVERVILLE.

TERMS EASY:

Boarding.

BOARDING—AT 285 SOUTH CLARK street.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with good Board and Pleasant Rooms.

BOARDING AT 57 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS AND First-class Board.

BOARDING.—THERE ARE AT PRESENT several vacancies at the Newton House.

Wanted.

WANTED TO LOAN $3,000 FOR A term of years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A SOPRANO Singer in a Church Choir.

$10,000 to $25,000.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FIRST class Residence. J. H. HAMILTON.

A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—EITHER with or without Furniture.

A WET NURSE WANTED—INQUIRE at 112 Monroe street.

To Rent.

FOR RENT.—THOSE SUBSTANTIAL five story Brick Stores. ... S. S. HAYES, 224 Lake-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL FOR RENT. ... BENJ. F. HADDOCK, 129 Randolph-st.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—BRICK, THREE stories, new. ... JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

TO RENT.—THE REMAINDER OF THE Stores, Basements, Offices and Hall in Dearborn Block. ... Dr. DUCK, 44 Clark st.

TO RENT.—BASEMENT AND OFFICES. Inquire of FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

[...]